

Coughlin Cheers Dies---Not 1c for Dies; Jail Coughlin

By LAWRENCE EMERY

The latest issue of Charles E. Coughlin's Social Justice, dated April 6, thumps editorially for a continuation of Martin Dies' un-American investigating committee.

Coughlin's paper expresses its anxiety over a friend in need:

"We sincerely trust the Dies Committee will not

find itself atrophied as a result of not obtaining sufficient funds to continue its investigations."

Dies has made a special point of not investigating Coughlin. Coughlin is confident that Dies never will.

William Dudley Pelley, now under arrest on sedition charges for spreading Nazi poison in this country, sat in a county jail in Indianapolis last Monday and complained bitterly:

"There hasn't been a damned thing said in the magazine (The Galilean, published by Pelley) . . . that Father Coughlin and others haven't said."

Dies never touched Pelley, Pelley lauds Coughlin, Coughlin campaigns for Dies. The bars of the swastika all point the same way.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace on Sunday, March 29, said of a recent attack by Dies that it "might as well come from statements of Goebbels himself."

This statement applies equally to Dies, Pelley and Coughlin.

Pelley is in jail; he should be kept there. Coughlin continues to spread pro-Axis, anti-Semitic treason; his sheet should be suppressed; he should be jailed.

Dies continues to ignore Coughlin while he disrupts the war effort by attacking progressives; he should be impeached.

Put Browder Drive In High Gear!

Minor Discusses Action of Communist National Committee on Case

By Robert Minor

Acting Secretary of the Communist Party

At the memorable meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party that came to its end at midnight on Easter Sunday, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the Political Committee of the Party, made a report in words we can never forget on one of the most important subjects dealt with by the National Committee—the growing mass campaign for the liberation of the great and loved General Secretary of the Communist Party, Earl Browder.

The eloquence and brilliance of Comrade Flynn's presentation was a medium that conveyed extremely useful and practical political advice that everyone of us must take to our minds as well as to our hearts, in order that we may secure what Comrade Flynn said was "the one result" by which "the success of this campaign can be measured"—the release of Earl Browder now without further delay.

And I think she pointed the way, as well, for securing that result, and securing it at the tempo by which all things move just now—the tempo of rapid action. We might say that she brought out the point in the best possible fashion when she quoted the telegram received from the crew of the tanker Dixiana: "We'll deliver the goods, Americans; you deliver Browder!"

It was most significant that the recent Free Earl Browder Conference substantial elected delegations were present from the most important trade unions of our country—the marine workers, the automobile, steel, mining, building trades, metal, electrical, textile, fur and needle trades unions and many others, as well as 20 central labor bodies and some seven international unions. Here I think is the indication of the newest and most decisive development of strength in the campaign. There were 769 trade union delegates representing 2,074,015 members, not to speak of other organizations of great importance such as churches, Negro societies, fraternal and youth organizations, language organizations and political societies, numbering a full million more and totalling 3,264,863.

"Our campaign to free Comrade Browder," said Elizabeth Flynn, "has taken on such promising proportions in the trade union movement on such a sound political basis, that we can spread it out, increase the tempo with very little difficulty."

But she explained that she meant that relatively, that there must be not just a little work but much work, hard work, quick and bold and with a confidence and assurance that can carry success. "So long as he remains in prison," she said, "we cannot afford to be satisfied with any secondary results in this campaign." . . . "We must guard against false rumors, against unfounded optimism. There are too many of our people who seem to think that the Free Earl Browder Conference did the job and that victory is already ours. There is no victory; and we must make this felt in the hearts of all our people—that there is no victory until Browder is released and right here with us!"

It is not accidental that this great and fine woman leader of our class, who has so long and so brilliant a record in the most important struggles of the labor move-

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SIDESWIPE

by del



"Can we salvage this? I found it in the gutter."

Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz presents the Daily Worker's own interpretative news commentary at 9:45 P.M. over Station WHOM (1480 Kc.). The Daily Worker is on the air every night at 9:45

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

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Japanese Gain on Bataan; U. S. Sinks 2 Ships

MOBILIZE NATION FOR ALL-OUT WAR EFFORT, AUTO UNION URGES

Red Army Breaks Nazi Grip on Rail Line in North

Recaptures 30 Populated Points, Hurls Back New Enemy Tanks

KUIBYSHEV, April 7 (UP).—The Red Army has broken through the German siege lines and reopened railroad traffic to beleaguered Leningrad. Soviet dispatches implied tonight in reporting the arrival of a trainload of goods in the old capital.

(The midnight communique broadcast from Moscow, reporting "no important changes on the front," said that 78 German planes were destroyed and ground in combat Monday with a loss of 19 Soviet planes. The new figure on German plane losses raised the total reported destroyed in the three days ending Monday to exactly 300.)

(Another Moscow broadcast from the Northwestern Front said the Red Air Fleet destroyed 41 German planes in air combat and ground in one day of fighting, raising the two-day total to 81.)

The Communist newspaper Pravda reported that a delegation from the Kirghis Soviet Republic of Central Asia had arrived in Leningrad with the gifts.

Recent dispatches have told of some of the most ferocious battles of the entire war on the Leningrad Front, and there have been repeated references to the possibility of an early lifting of the seven-month siege.

Other military dispatches said a group of 23 new German tanks, painted green for use in Adolf Hitler's long-awaited spring offensive, had met their match in a battle on the central front where eight were destroyed and the rest turned back.

The 23 German medium and light tanks, manufactured in February, were said to have been drawn prematurely into action from Hitler's reserve store of equipment because of recent heavy losses in equipment.

RETAKE 30 POINTS
The Red Army was credited with recapturing 30 inhabited points on the Central Front, including a strategic railroad station.

Pravda reported that in one sector 20 "super-heavy" Soviet tanks charged the enemy lines and pressed home the attack in the face of anti-tank fire. In one case the German guns blasted away at the big tanks at a range of 80 yards, but

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RAF Batters Nazi Plants In Ruhr Valley

LONDON, April 7 (UP).—RAF bombers returned to the Rhineland last night and winged beyond it to the Ruhr Valley to blast at Germany's war factories and destroy at their source tanks, planes, guns and other vital equipment for Hitler's armies.

The Air Ministry announced five planes were missing.

Because of bad weather, the attacks were on a smaller scale than those of the previous night, in which more than 300 bombers smashed objectives at Le Havre, near Paris and in the Rhineland, particularly at Cologne.

The weather made it difficult to observe results.



War Jobs for Negroes

was discussed in this conference between Negro leaders and Donald M. Nelson, war production chief, in the latter's Washington office Monday. A four-point program of increased training and

employment of Negro workers was presented. From left to right are Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago Alderman and a member of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, and Nelson.

Tokio Gains On Bataan; U. S. Subs Sink 2 Ships

Enemy Bombs Hospital; Launch All-Out Drive With Tanks, Planes

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP).—The darkest hour of the Philippines campaign approached tonight, with American-Filipino defenders of Bataan Peninsula falling back grimly before fresh Japanese reserves pouring into the battle line and both sides suffering heavy casualties.

Thrown into the battle—most savage of the entire Philippines campaign—were all the instruments of the Japanese war kit, including concentrations of heavy artillery, tanks and dive bombers.

The dive bombers bombed and machine-gunned front line troops and, for the second time in the last few days, bombed an American base hospital, War Department Communiqué No. 180 reported.

BOMB HOSPITAL
Three flights of heavy bombers roared over the hospital where wounded soldiers were undergoing treatment, inflicting many casualties in their attack. The communiqué noted that after their previous attack the Japanese broadcast an apology saying the bombing was accidental.

"Today's attack on this plainly-marked hospital, following so closely the first attack, tends to prove that both raids were intentional," the communiqué said.

The communiqué, reporting the situation as of 5 P. M. EWT, contained the day's second admission that the defenders, who for four months have humiliated a force 10 times their size by refusal to be conquered, had been forced to fall back.

DEFENDERS FALL BACK
"The Japanese have thrown fresh reserves into the fighting and have made some additional progress," the communiqué said.

Wanderman charges in his complaint that the Saturday Evening Post is publishing articles which "hinder the war effort" as well as "creating racial hatreds and disunity among the various peoples of the United States."

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Text of President Roosevelt's Message to Auto Workers Conference

DETROIT, April 7.—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to the conference of the United Auto Workers here today. The letter was addressed President R. J. Thomas of the union:

My Dear Mr. Thomas:

To preserve the rights of free men and women in the modern world, we must win this war which the Fascist powers plotted and planned for many years.

While we worked for peace, the Fascist powers drove their people overtime, Sundays and holidays to prepare for war. They got a jump on us, and before we could catch up with them, they deliberately launched their treacherous attack against us at Pearl Harbor.

I am sure that no group of our people is more determined than our workers to match and master the totalitarian tyrants whose aim is to destroy the dignity of men and the rights of free labor.

To overtake and outstrip Axis production, our munition factories

and our shipyards must operate on a seven-day week. Every day must be a work day. That does not mean that every man must work seven days a week. That would slow up rather than quicken production. But it does mean that every factory and every shipyard should be working seven days a week, night and day.

The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for week-end and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime. But in war-time it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where such days fall within the normal work week,

be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that, with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your wholehearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will commend itself to the rank and file of American workers everywhere.

Of course, the relinquishment of double time should not operate as a windfall to any employer or group of employers. We are asking sacrifices from no group for the selfish benefit of any other group. Total war demands total sacrifice for the common good. It is the intention of the government to renegotiate contracts with the employers wherever necessary to ensure that the savings from the relinquishment of double or premium time go not to the employer, but to the nation.

Very Sincerely Yours,
(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SatEvePost Subscribers Protest in Thousands, Stockholder Bares in Suit

By Ernest Pendrell
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Saturday Evening Post has lost thousands of subscribers and has received additional thousands of letters of protest over its recent vicious anti-Semitic article, George Wanderman, a stockholder in the magazine here declared in seeking a court injunction to restrain that publication from continuing its defamatory, pro-Axis policies.

Wanderman charges in his complaint that the Saturday Evening Post is publishing articles which "hinder the war effort" as well as "creating racial hatreds and disunity among the various peoples of the United States."

The precise manner in which the magazine was made to function against the interests of the American people and the war effort is given as follows:

The Curtis Publishing Company publishers of the SatEvePost, must answer the bill of complaint within 20 days when a date for a hearing in the Federal District Court here will then be fixed.

The seven-page complaint declares that the individual defendants, Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company, Mary Curtis Bok, Vice-President, Fred Healy, Advertising Manager and Vice-President Cary W. Bok, Secretary and Treasurer and six directors "utterly failed and neglected to perform their official duties as such directors."

The precise manner in which the magazine was made to function against the interests of the American people and the war effort is given as follows:

1.—On Jan. 1, 1937, the directors hired Wesley Winans Stout as editor. They knew, Wanderman declares, that Stout would publish articles and editorials supporting isolationism.

2.—"They permitted" stated the petition "to be published articles and editorials consisting of and containing isolationist arguments, editorials and articles insisting on American neutrality, articles which endeavored to prove that life under the Nazis was not really bad, and articles which created racial prejudice and disunity among the peoples of the United States, at a time when they knew, or with the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known that these articles and

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FDR Greet Conference; Huge Output Pledged

Price, Profit Control Are Asked in 10-Point Program

By George Morris

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

DETROIT, April 7.—The United Automobile Workers, CIO, today adopted by the overwhelming majority of more than 90 per cent of the 1,400 delegates at its special conference at Masonic Temple here, a ten-point program based on the "proposition that the most important task facing all America today is the winning of the war."

"Everything else is secondary," declares the program which was adopted after a day-long debate. Advanced as an expression of the 700,000 members of the union—the largest in the country—the document was the unanimous recommendation of the officers and executive board of the union.

The action was also an expression of approval of the request of President Roosevelt addressed to the convention in a letter which underscored the seriousness of the emergency. Mr. Roosevelt assured the UAW that "it is the intention of the Government to renegotiate contracts with the employers wherever necessary to ensure that the savings from the relinquishment of double or premium time go not to the employer, but to the nation."

ALL-OUT PRODUCTION

It proposes abolition of double-time rates for Sunday and holidays for the duration of the war; reaffirms a ban on strikes, placing all disputes through mediation or arbitration machinery; commits the union to increase of production of all war materials by all means available; and calls for 24-hour, seven-day week operation of war plants.

Declaring that the winning of the war "requires more than these sacrifices on the part of labor" the executive board's program lists ten points which UAW leaders explained will rally the country's resources for an all-out war effort.

Included is a curb on profiteering; a ban on "war-time millionaires" by limiting salaries to \$25,000 a year; a ceiling on the cost of living; rationing of all necessities; adjustment of wages to meet the increase of living costs for the past year; security for the dependents of those in the armed forces; a moratorium on debts of workers laid off due to conversion of war production; creation of a labor production division by the War Production Board; creation of a joint committee of labor, industry, agriculture and government to plan post-war adjustments; and finally an offer to receive in government bonds payment of all overtime pay above 40 hours a week.

TENSE DEBATE

The last point, a new feature which leaders explained could bring a tremendous income to the government for the war and would at the same time "relieve pressure toward rising prices," calls for arrangement with the Treasury Department for special non-negotiable defense bonds.

A debate as tense as any witnessed at labor conventions in years

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A Letter from Underground Germany

—Turn to Page 2

A Letter from Underground Germany

Second Front NOW Means Victory, Raymond Gram Swing Says on Air

Opening up a second front against Hitler in Western Europe is essential now, Raymond Gram Swing, Mutual Broadcasting System commentator, said Monday night.

"The Russian front is the most important front of the war," he said, urging opening a second front to "insure a Russian front by the next time the snow falls."

This, he said, would guarantee Hitler's defeat.

Swing said that some argue against a Western Front by saying that if it were militarily feasible the United Nations high command would undertake it. He ridiculed this point of view, saying:

"There is still a case for opening up a second front, even if this argument is essentially sound. If any German troops can be drained off the Eastern Front which would help to insure a Russian European front by the fall, then the military operation in the West can be considered a success, no matter what its immediate outcome."

"The delivery of supplies to Russia, which at last seems to be making considerable headway, may not be enough to insure a Russian front in Europe by the end of the year. Some more drastic military movement may be necessary."



Slav Leaders Call for Anti-Axis Struggle:

and guerrilla battle against the German invaders. Above is the president of the party. First row, left to right, are Alexander Kornelchuk, Ukrainian writer and member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Lieutenant General Alexander Gundersov, chairman of the All-Slav Committee; Professor Boshidar Maslaric, Serbian public leader; Anatoli Lavrentiev, Responsible Secretary of the All-Slav Committee. Second row, left to right, are Professor Zdenek Nedely, of Prague University and a member of the Academy of Sciences; Nikolai Derzhavin, member of the Academy of Sciences, and Yakub Kolas, Byelo-Russian poet.

All-Slav Congress Meets in Moscow 'Hitler Has Failed to Crush Us, We Shall Be Free'

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 7.—Hitler is trying to imitate the barbaric German conquerors of the Middle Ages and schemes to crowd out and exterminate the Slav peoples in order to provide estates and colonies for German barons. Academician N. Derzhavin declared today at the Second All-Slav Congress which opened here Saturday.

The newspaper Pravda, commenting on the Congress, said that the meeting was a rallying center of the intellectuals of the Slav nations. This Second All-Slav Congress showed the world that "Slav peoples will never be the slaves of German fascists," Pravda said. The wrath of the Slav peoples is mounting, the paper added, and the heroic struggle of the Soviet Union "inspires all Slav peoples. . . . strengthens their confidence in victory over the accursed enemy."

In the address at the Congress, Academician Derzhavin referred to the Prussian king, Frederick the Second, who met defeat at the hands of Russia.

In his will, Frederick II wrote, as quoted by Academician Derzhavin: "Of all neighbors, Russia is the most dangerous, both in power and geographically. After me the rulers of Prussia will have every reason to maintain friendship with these barbarians."

And from that time on, "the more intelligent and sagacious statesmen" of Germany followed Frederick II's advice and avoided aggravating relations with Russia, Derzhavin said.

But not so Hitler. Hitler began a predatory war against the Slav countries and peoples, and "is resorting to barbaric methods of inhuman violence against the Slav peoples and the destruction of Slav cultural treasures," Derzhavin went on.

The Academician concluded his address with these words: "This violence and destruction constitute the quintessence of Hitler's political system. Hence, as long ago as the Hitlerite armies are not utterly routed, Hitlerism will remain the bitterest and most dangerous enemy of the Slavs, an enemy who has set himself the task of winning a world domination and creating a Hitlerite Third Reich by mass extermination of all Slav peoples."

"It is already the third year that the Slav countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia have been flowing with the blood of their peoples. Every day, every month, every year, bloody Hitlerism snatches tens of thousands of innocent victims from the ranks of the Slav peoples."

"But no violence, tortures and mass shootings will avail for the fascists. The democratic, freedom-loving Slav peoples will never bend their backs to the fascist monsters. The hatred of the Slav peoples for the fascist degenerates is growing daily; the united front of nation-wide uprising of the Slav peoples against Hitlerism is ever strengthening."

"This anti-fascist Slav front is a true ally of the Red Army in liberating the temporarily occupied regions and districts of the Soviet fatherland from the Hitlerite tyranny, in liberating all Slav freedom-loving peoples from Hitlerism."

for their sham trials.

"The stories of these accused about the 'Bolsheviks with bombs' shout double-bottomed valises sound like a dime detective novel. The accused's idea and that of the prosecutor of what the Communists are like is on a level with the ravings of a dirty Hitler sheet."

"And the judicial validity of the testimonies of the accused is determined by the fact that both of them base themselves in the main on the unproved statements of two persons who are absent—one of whom was killed while the other escaped."

"A truly unusual trial. However, the fact that is not only unusual but impermissible is that the Soviet citizens who have absolutely nothing to do with the matter, employees of Soviet institutions in Istanbul, Pavlov and Kornilov, have been arbitrarily brought up before the court. We can't have to come to their defense. They are capable of doing so themselves; they have seen through the dirty machinations of the Hitlerite provocation and will preserve the dignity of Soviet citizens."

It is clear that a bold and thorough investigation of the matter would have been most beneficial from the viewpoint of Turkey's interests and could have been welcomed by all the friends of her independence. In the dock are two Turkish citizens of Yugoslav origin who are clearly tricksters and whom the prosecution stubbornly but unsuccessfully is trying to depict as 'Communists.' These specimens morally and mentally obviously differ little from the adventurers of the Van Der Lubbe type whom the Hitlerites pick up

together in an "international" car which is similar to our Pullman. The compartments for two and four people were warm and comfortable and we spent time reading, playing cards, singing and drinking innumerable glasses of tea from the ever present samovar.

Enroute we met a number of troop trains filled with men going to the front. The soldiers usually took advantage of the stopovers to get out and stretch their legs and we talked to a number of them. They were all in high spirits but impatient to be on their way for they were anxious to get into action. At one station we were standing next to the hospital train filled with wounded men who were being evacuated to the hospitals in the rear. Some of them to

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'Accidents' Cripple Key Plants in All Axis Nations

(This letter, which was smuggled from Berlin and written by an official of the Communist Party in Germany, is perhaps the most striking and authentic story from inside Germany ever to be published in this country. It gives a vivid picture of the moods and sentiments of the German people since the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. The letter has particular significance on the issue of the second front which, it is clear, would be of great aid to the German people in their fight against Hitler. "K. Irwin" is the non de plume of the real author of the letter. Obviously, the real name can not be given.)

Underground Struggle Creates Havoc, Forces Plants to Close

LONDON, April 7 (UPI).—An underground army of oppressed peoples in Europe, including Germany and Italy, has started a reign of anti-Axis sabotage, intelligence reports reaching Allied governments claimed today.

The reported wave of sabotage, passive resistance and guerrilla warfare, designed to hinder and harass the Axis war plans by hitting at the war feeder factories and industries, was said to be spreading over much of the continent.

Although discretion is necessary in reporting the results, it is possible to reveal some of the things accomplished by the underground army. A roundup report shows:

Germany: The Forbeck Powder Plant, one of the greatest, was forced to close down for several days after an "accident." For several days before the "accident" anti-fascist leaflets were circulated in the plant and neighboring villages. The Gestapo made several arrests.

AXIS PLANTS EXPLODE

A series of explosions reportedly occurred in the Deutches Munition Works near Berlin. A chemical plant near Dusseldorf, where several hundred foreigners are employed, was damaged by an explosion. Fire and explosions at the Goering Works, near Lina, destroyed several shops. It was reported that thousands of Poles, Czechs, Belgians and Frenchmen work in this plant.

Czechoslovakia: Sabotage reportedly has been increasing at the great Skoda Arms Works. An armory at Brno, where the Bren gun is made, was closed for 14 hours when a power station was damaged. The next day three explosions occurred in the machine gun assembly shop. At the Skoda plant a military guard stands at every fifth machine.

France: Seventy-four steel foundries have been sabotaged. 18,000 trucks loaded with war materials destroyed, 30 ammunition dumps blown up and 184 trains derailed. Output of a Paris factory was reduced 45 per cent by damage to tools.

OIL CENTERS DAMAGED

Hungary: Six of the country's largest industrial plants have been damaged seriously and there have been demonstrations against the government because of its pro-Axis policies. Oil storage centers also were damaged.

Italy: 135 German soldiers were killed when a troop train was wrecked.

Rumania: The government has arranged for police to supervise the planting of spring crops to prevent sabotage by peasants. A railway accident near Oravica killed 72 German officers and soldiers. Fire swept the state railway offices in Bucharest.

Greece: A German troop train was derailed between Herak and Drama and more than 100 soldiers killed and much ammunition destroyed. After the derailment guerrillas machine-gunned the train.

Yugoslavia: A patriot army is raiding German garrisons and communications and supply lines.

Allied Pilots Train

Among the pilots of the United Nations and Latin America now training in the Salt River Valley of southern Arizona are Chinese, British, Koreans, Manchurians, Brazilians, Cubans, Mexicans, Haitians, Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, Hondurans, Santo Dominicans, and Nicaraguans.

Especially difficult was the position of the worker and office employee. After a sleepless night in a bomb shelter they had to spend from 12 to 14 hours at work—and hard work at that—practically without a break. Add to this the constantly growing poverty of the working population. Never have I seen my people so poorly clad. The Sunday suit so carefully stored away in the closet was taken out and worn until threadbare or exchanged for food. New clothes and footwear are not to be had even for coupons. And if after great difficulty you do succeed in getting something it is often so inferior as to be useless.

There is no soap either for washing or laundry use. There are no vegetables, and even potatoes are at a premium. The Berlin markets present a sad picture of long queues of women waiting for food. Women and children stand for hours on end to buy a few onions, or a handful of peas. In Munich, the center of peasant Bavaria, one has to accept payment in kind. And all this after Hitler has robbed the richest agricultural countries of Europe!

When the war against Soviet Russia broke out the Nazi scoundrels enticed the population by stories of trains of grain, butter, eggs and fat pork that would be coming in from Russia. And it

must be admitted that not only among the Nazis but among wider sections of the population one encountered many who were only too eager to loot Russia. The basest instincts were coming to the fore, and this the Nazis used to good advantage. The people began to lose all elementary feelings of decency. Respectable mothers of families who regarded themselves as "models of honesty" according to bourgeois standards, saw nothing disgraceful in their sons' treating the last morsel of bread from Russian mothers and Russian children.

We all had vivid memories of cars and trucks loaded with soldiers' parcels streaming into Germany from Paris; we remembered German women dressed in Lyons silk, in the choicest of French woolsens and in costumes of the latest Paris styles. We remembered how officers' wives reeked with the odor of Ooty perfume and ate French chocolates and drank French champagne.

The Dead and the Maimed Brought Truth to the People

(This letter, which was smuggled from Berlin and written by an official of the Communist Party in Germany, is perhaps the most striking and authentic story from inside Germany ever to be published in this country. It gives a vivid picture of the moods and sentiments of the German people since the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. The letter has particular significance on the issue of the second front which, it is clear, would be of great aid to the German people in their fight against Hitler. "K. Irwin" is the non de plume of the real author of the letter. Obviously, the real name can not be given.)

SECOND INSTALLMENT

In Eastern Prussia and Silesia there are villages where only from 10 to 30 per cent of the mobilized male population are still alive. The people could judge the magnitude of the German losses also by the fact that, beginning with August, eighteen-year-old youngsters and old men, as well as the sick and unfit, were being drafted.

Despite the most vigorous measures by the authorities, reports of the Soviet and British radio about the real German losses did get to the knowledge of the population by diverse routes and had a very depressing effect, particularly on the women. The people began to disbelieve Goebbels' official figures. They began to realize that the Nazi rulers were cynically lying and insolently deceiving them. The average German, already prey to misgivings and doubts, began to feel disgusted by Goebbels' latest lie about the ineffectiveness of the air raids over Germany. I do not know whether you are aware that several cities in Western Germany have been partly demolished by British bombings. These are Cologne, Aachen, Mannheim and Munster. Gelsenkirchen and Essen in the Ruhr, as well as Hamburg and Bremen, suffered heavy damages too. Our old and beautiful Cologne lost whole streets. In Aachen, 478 houses, with 15,000 apartments, were destroyed in a single night, that following July 8, Munster suffered a veritable catastrophe. The whole of the so-called old city was destroyed in one night. The Cathedral, the Castle, the railway station, the post office and whole blocks of houses along Hammerstrasse and Roggenmarkt are in ruins.

While Goering's Luftwaffe was bombing London, Coventry, Plymouth and Birmingham, our burgher was overjoyed at the idea of aerial warfare. He demanded the exemplary punishment of unruly England and shouted "Give them more." But when the British planes began to bomb the vital centers of Western Germany after day after day, the burgher was not only beside himself with frenzy at the "cruelty" of the British but began to entertain some unorthodox thoughts about Goering himself.

The unexpected appearance of Soviet planes over Berlin had an even greater sobering effect on those who only yesterday were loud in their applause of Goering. People crowded in bomb shelters, began in guarded tones to curse that "fat pig" Goering.

Especially difficult was the position of the worker and office employee. After a sleepless night in a bomb shelter they had to spend from 12 to 14 hours at work—and hard work at that—practically without a break. Add to this the constantly growing poverty of the working population. Never have I seen my people so poorly clad. The Sunday suit so carefully stored away in the closet was taken out and worn until threadbare or exchanged for food. New clothes and footwear are not to be had even for coupons. And if after great difficulty you do succeed in getting something it is often so inferior as to be useless.

There is no soap either for washing or laundry use. There are no vegetables, and even potatoes are at a premium. The Berlin markets present a sad picture of long queues of women waiting for food. Women and children stand for hours on end to buy a few onions, or a handful of peas. In Munich, the center of peasant Bavaria, one has to accept payment in kind. And all this after Hitler has robbed the richest agricultural countries of Europe!

When the war against Soviet Russia broke out the Nazi scoundrels enticed the population by stories of trains of grain, butter, eggs and fat pork that would be coming in from Russia. And it

must be admitted that not only among the Nazis but among wider sections of the population one encountered many who were only too eager to loot Russia. The basest instincts were coming to the fore, and this the Nazis used to good advantage. The people began to lose all elementary feelings of decency. Respectable mothers of families who regarded themselves as "models of honesty" according to bourgeois standards, saw nothing disgraceful in their sons' treating the last morsel of bread from Russian mothers and Russian children.

We all had vivid memories of cars and trucks loaded with soldiers' parcels streaming into Germany from Paris; we remembered German women dressed in Lyons silk, in the choicest of French woolsens and in costumes of the latest Paris styles. We remembered how officers' wives reeked with the odor of Ooty perfume and ate French chocolates and drank French champagne.

But those who expected material gains from the Russian campaign were disillusioned. From soldiers' letters the people learned that in retreating the Russians were taking away everything and what they could not take away they destroyed. Neither the much promised Russian pork nor the celebrated Russian furs were forthcoming. Instead there was the disquieting news that the German soldiers were on short rations and were not supplied with anything resembling warm clothes in the event of the war dragging out into the winter.

The food situation, far from improving with the outbreak of the war, went from bad to worse and queues grew longer while stocks were rapidly vanishing. At the same time the German advance had slowed down. It was obvious that the war was drawing out and that all Hitler's time-tables were upset.

The dreaded spectre of a winter campaign loomed ahead. Every one who had relatives at the front was in deadly fear for their safety. What would happen to their boys in the terrible Russian winter with its snowstorms which had buried Napoleon's army? The people were anxious to know when this mental torment and physical privation would come to an end. But no end was in sight. The belief that peace was possible only through a German victory began to give way to a passionate desire to see the war over.

All the dissatisfaction accumulated among the masses both at the front and in the rear merged into one longing—to bring this accursed war to an end. The Nazi rulers were aware that the situation was extremely tense. They knew that there can be no playing with the mood of the masses.

They realized that no amount of articles by that arch-lie Goebbels would ever change this frame of mind that was new for the German people. Some outlet for this pentup feeling had to be found and Hitler sought it in a new major offensive on the Eastern Front. Indeed, the offensive launched by the German Army on October 2 was apart from its purely military considerations—



Gestapo Terror Sweeping Germany, Sabotage Rising

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

ZURICH, April 7.—A new wave of political terror is sweeping Germany where the Gestapo is persecuting all persons sabotaging the Hitlerite war measures in all branches of German economy. According to the German newspapers, a woman was recently executed for "treasonable activities." She had set fire to four landed estates destroying large grain supplies.

The number of persons executed for high treason and for "supplying military information to Germany's enemies" has particularly increased. Gestapo terror is rampant in the "protestant" where a number of persons have been executed including Joseph Sheldu who "published anti-Hitlerite political literature."

must be admitted that not only among the Nazis but among wider sections of the population one encountered many who were only too eager to loot Russia. The basest instincts were coming to the fore, and this the Nazis used to good advantage. The people began to lose all elementary feelings of decency. Respectable mothers of families who regarded themselves as "models of honesty" according to bourgeois standards, saw nothing disgraceful in their sons' treating the last morsel of bread from Russian mothers and Russian children.

By this offensive the Nazi ring-leaders aimed at turning the rapidly growing pro-peace sentiments into a fresh wave of frenzied chauvinism. The Nazis were driving home to the army and the people that this would be the last great effort; that beyond it was peace. It was a dangerous game, for Hitler was playing with fire. It was dangerous for the Nazis, too, for should the offensive fail the medicine might prove worse than the ailment it was supposed to cure.

This offensive, it must be said, was prepared for very thoroughly. The German High Command kept all preparations a dark secret from the people. But even the uninitiated could tell from the behavior of the Nazis that something big was in the air. Whenever the people complained about the difficulties of wartime, the Nazi higher-ups would, significantly wink to each other and reply, in a tone that brooked no contradiction, "Have a little patience, soon there will be no more grounds for complaint."

But there were other and more obvious signs that a large offensive was being prepared. Families of soldiers serving in France and in the Balkans learned from letters that their husbands and sons were hastily being transferred to the Eastern Front. Our comrades in the frontier regions sent word of mass troop movements from Italy, Hungary and Rumania to Russia. In the latter part of September Communist railwaysmen indicated to us that on several trunklines for passenger traffic had been all but stopped to make way for heavy shipments of war materials from France and from the so-called protectorates.

We came into possession of a document which showed that on the eve of the October offensive the German officers were ordered to stop at no sacrifice but to push ahead and achieve the objectives set by the High Command. "Everything within human power . . . has been done to ensure the success of this offensive to capture Russia's vital centers and thus finish the war before winter sets in."

As soon as the new offensive began Germany again resembled a madhouse. Again there was that radio hullabaloo about German victories. Goebbels' chauvinistic delirium surpassed all previous records. But this time, however, not only the workers but even the petty-bourgeois circles accepted the High Command communications with ill-concealed skepticism.

On October 9 one of Hitler's lieutenants, Dietrich, addressed the nation over the radio and told the German people that the Russian campaign was coming to an end, that the Russian army no longer existed and that the capture of Moscow was a matter of days.

(The above extracts and those to follow are reprinted from "World Survey." The abridged text of the letter was wireless to Inter-Continental News.)

(Continued Tomorrow)

Ukraine Will Be Liberated, Appeal Pledges

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 7.—The appeal of the Ukrainian intelligentsia to the people of the Ukraine promises the Ukrainian people a speedy liberation, writes Pravda. "All the peoples of the Soviet country are preparing for this day with great joy. This vital document will reach all the towns and villages temporarily occupied by the Hitlerites despite all fascist barriers."

The movement for Ukrainian liberation is spreading far and wide. A few days ago, more than 600 representatives of the youth of the Soviet Ukraine met at an anti-fascist meeting in Voroshilovgrad.

The participants of this meeting, the young workers of Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa and Lvov, the partisans, aviators, artillerymen, tankists, Donbas miners, writers and scientists of Kiev, in their speeches addressed the youth of German occupied Ukraine and called upon them to intensify partisan warfare.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the youth of the occupied Ukraine and sent greetings to the defenders of Leningrad.

Alexander Kornelchuk in an article published in Pravda emphasized that indissoluble link the Ukrainian intelligentsia with their people particularly in the present days of stress in the Ukraine.

Many intellectuals of the Ukraine joined the Red Army the first day of the war and others are fighting in partisan detachments. The poet M. Rylsky in an article in Izvestia hails the friendship of the Ukrainian and all Slav peoples with all the peoples of the Soviet Union. This friendship was reflected in the past in relations between the Ukrainian poet Shevchenko and the representatives of the Polish and Czech intelligentsia. The unity of the Ukrainian people with all freedom loving people is invincible.

Guilty Absent in Turk Trial, Says Izvestia

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Apr. 7.—Main point to be noted in the Ankara trial concerning the alleged attempt to assassinate Nazi Ambassador Franz Von Papen is the fact that the guilty parties are not in the dock, says Izvestia in its editorial this week. "The Hitlerite Provocateurs Are Covering Up Their Tracks."

The Turkish public is already beginning to ask the paper points out, who would profit from the manufactured incident designed to provoke war between Turkey and Germany, the Soviet Government, two of whose citizens are accused, or the Nazis themselves? Obviously, nobody wants an excuse to drive eastward toward Iran more than the Adolf Hitler gang.

Izvestia's comments are as follows: "The attempted murder" of Von Papen was an unusual but fully understandable event. The Hitlerite provocateurs—organizers of the burning of the German Reichstag—have indulged in more complex provocations than the attempt on the life of the German Ambassador.

It is not difficult to guess why they found it necessary to present to have a bomb explosion just in Ankara and to spread the incoherent slander that the bomb was thrown by the 'Communists' on the institution of the USSR or England. The Hitlerites desire to create a situation making it possible to present claims to Turkey running counter to the interests of her security and neutrality.

The trial which started in Ankara a few days ago most probably is a more unusual event than the provocation of the bomb explosion itself. For that matter, the whole trial was extraordinary. The actual organizers of the 'attempted murder' are not in the dock.

"The Turkish investigation organs evidently made no effort or could not resolve to find them although it

A Trip from Moscow to Kuibyshev-- Trainloads of Troops Heading West

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

KUIBYSHEV, April 7.—The Germans are kidding themselves if they think that just because April has come the Russian winter is over. I have just arrived in Kuibyshev from Moscow and I don't think I ever saw as much snow as during this trip.

The wind that howled during the night and the deep snow everywhere were evidence of the fact that winter is pretty stubborn and is not going to give up so easily. Despite the fact that our trip took six days instead of the usual three, the correspondents had managed to pass the time pleasantly enough. There were seven American correspondents, some British and others travelling to

gether in an "international" car which is similar to our Pullman. The compartments for two and four people were warm and comfortable and we spent time reading, playing cards, singing and drinking innumerable glasses of tea from the ever present samovar.

Enroute we met a number of troop trains filled with men going to the front. The soldiers usually took advantage of the stopovers to get out and stretch their legs and we talked to a number of them. They were all in high spirits but impatient to be on their way for they were anxious to get into action. At one station we were standing next to the hospital train filled with wounded men who were being evacuated to the hospitals in the rear. Some of them to

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Need Browder Against Axis, Unions Wire FDR

THIS MACHINE IS



WORKING FOR ME

IDLE MACHINES

A Union States the Case: These stickers are being put on machines by members of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee and also by the United Auto Workers.

BUSY MACHINES



FOR VICTORY

4 Unions in Jersey Plant Form Joint War Council

Miami Herald Calls Dies Wartime Menace

Congressman Martin Dies' Committee "has debased itself into a national nuisance and a war-time menace," the Miami Herald declared editorially in its April 4 issue.

The Miami Herald until recently supported Dies' activities. Meanwhile, the Detroit Free Press also joined in the increasing national attack upon Dies' disruptive acts, stating that "Martin Dies runs true to form in his latest red-hunt—this time against the Economic Warfare Board, headed by Vice President Wallace."

The Miami Herald, commenting upon a recent sharp criticism leveled at Dies by Congressman Samuel Dickstein, says in part:

"He has made the committee his personal sound box, used it as a stage entrance to lucrative platform appearances, played it as a bogeyman to frighten his fellows on Capitol Hill into shelling out appropriations or be publicly accused of un-Americanism, and wholly divested it of every function which would justify it as a congressional body of investigation."

"Dies' 283-page report, recently submitted to Congress to impress his colleagues with the need for more funds, purports to give the inside of Japanese plans to conquer America. Everything in the report has been long known to well-

3 CIO, 1 AFL Locals Speed Production

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., April 7. — A Joint Victory Council of four unions in the Connar Products and Margon plants here has been formed "to help eliminate friction, waste and to keep production running smoothly," it was announced today.

The unions represented in the council include Local 436, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO; Local 7, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO; the Federal Labor Union and the Machinists, Tool and Die Makers Union, AFL.

The Council is now working with management on a plan for a defense air-raid program. Employees are registering for first-aid classes to be held on company premises.

On Saturday, April 25, the Council is sponsoring a MacArthur Victory Ball at the Mosque Ballroom, Newark. Members of the armed forces have been invited as guests of the Council and the proceeds will go to the National Defense Fund.

Mike Saunders on Station WHOM April 14

Michael Saunders, N. Y. State Secretary of the Young Communist League, will bring the voice of young people to Labor's Newroom on Tuesday night, April 14, when he will be guest speaker on the Daily Worker program.

The topic of Saunders' talk is "American Youth Serves for Victory." The broadcast is at 9:45 P.M. on radio station WHOM—1480 on your dial.

Thousands of YCLers and Communist Party members will listen in at special meetings commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Young Communist League.

Army Has Trucks

The Army Quartermaster Corps maintains the country's largest fleet of ocean-going vessels and has a truck fleet of 250,000 vehicles.

People's World Program Barred on Coast Station

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, April 7. — Ed Robbin, radio commentator for the daily People's World, has been banned from the air. The People's World was informed on Friday that their program could no longer be broadcast over KMTB.

No reasons for the ban from the station have been given other than that the station's representatives in Washington, D. C., have advised it.

In a wire to the Federal Communications Commission, Robbin asked the Commission whether it

had anything to do with the ban. The Commission replied it has found nothing objectionable in the program.

KMTB's license was not renewed on April 1 when the renewal was due but the station received a 30-day extension.

Reason for the failure to renew appears to have been the wide protest against the broadcasts of the Reverend Bob Shuler. Shuler has been giving forth with dangerous disunity appeasement tirades.

George Seligson, "In Fact" has on two occasions called the attention of the F.C.C. to these broadcasts.

Rally Denounces Satevepost Article

More than 400 Brownsville citizens who packed the Premier Palace Monday night resolutely pledged themselves to offensive action against the fascist Axis and against its agents in this country.

Inspired by the common call of Assemblyman Morris M. Minz, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Democratic leader Dr. Maxwell Ross, labor leader Max Perlow, and Bernard J. Harkavy of the Jewish People's Committee, they took up determinedly the fight for the passage of the Minz and Cacchione anti-discrimination bills in the fight against the pro-fascist agents of disunity.

Assemblyman Morris M. Minz, Democrat from the 6th A. D. Manhattan and author of the anti-discrimination bill now before the State Legislature, pointed out that this bill, if enacted, would break down the bars so that Jewish people, Negro people, and others now discriminated against could join in the anti-Nazi battle for production.

"These bills," said Minz, "which

Democratic Leaders and Cacchione Speak in Brownsville

prevent the state and city from advertising in papers which carry discriminatory advertising, would prevent those who discriminate from getting our money—state and city funds—to do it with."

Each speaker called attention to the pro-fascist activities of the Cooper head press—the Saturday Evening Post, the Daily News, Coughlin's Social Justice, the Hearst press, and urged immediate federal action against the traitors still at large.

"Action must be taken now," declared Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, whose anti-discrimination local law is now before the City Council.

"We must turn all our energy now, not six months from now, to the fight against the Fifth

Column at home, and to the fight on the western front—against the fascists at home and abroad," he declared.

"There are more Pelleys now walking the streets as free men, who should be behind bars," said Max Perlow, national vice-president of the United Furniture Workers—CIO and acting president of the Jewish People's Committee.

His demand that "Social Justice should be banned" won tumultuous approval from the audience. Commending the action already taken against William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirts leader, Perlow said "Coughlin belongs where Pelley is today."

The mention of Earl Browder's name by Dr. Maxwell Ross, Democratic leader of the 23rd A. D. Brooklyn, was cheered vigorously.

Alabama Mine Local Urges Justice

4 UNIONS JOIN

Coal miners in Russellville, Alabama; shoe workers in Birmingham, New York; cotton and food processing workers in Memphis, Tennessee; and automobile workers in Indianapolis, Indiana, have joined with millions of other Americans in petitioning for the immediate release of Earl Browder, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

The Alabama miners, members of Local 244 of the United Mine Workers Union, adopted a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt in which they said that the principle of equal justice is one "giving us courage and determination in our country's war against fascist slavery."

They declared that the four-year sentence given Browder is contrary to the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution which provides against "cruel and unusual punishment."

Local 141 of the United Shoe Workers in Birmingham and Local 19 of the United Cotton and Food Processing Workers Union in Memphis both adopted resolutions addressed to President Roosevelt in which they said that "our charter of freedom, now the armor of our nation's morale against the evil forces of slavery and aggression," should be applied in the Browder case.

Local 226 of the United Auto Workers in Indianapolis adopted a Browder resolution at its latest regular membership meeting. The local has a membership of 2,000.

"Every additional day that Earl Browder now remains behind prison bars emphasizes the great injustice of the long sentence," the local's resolution said.

CIO Chemists Say Dispute Hits Research

WLB Told Synthetic Rubber Study Hurt By Shell Snag

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, yesterday urged the War Labor Board "in the vital interests of our war needs" to certify the dispute between the company and the union at the Shell Development Co., Emeryville, Calif.

Scientists and technicians at Shell Development, it was pointed out, have developed a process for the manufacture of butadiene from petroleum which becomes "Buna" rubber. Their research in the field of synthetic rubber production has already yielded valuable contributions to the nation's war effort.

Recently Dr. J. R. Steelman, chief of the U. S. Conciliation Service, assigned Commissioner Stanley White on the West Coast to attempt to work out a basis of agreement between the company and the union. The union said yesterday, however, that the Shell Development Company still refuses mediation or arbitration.

Marcel Scherer, international vice president of the FAECT, declared that "any difficulties now brought on by the Company's tactics of refusing to bargain in good faith will further damage our efforts for a quick supply of satisfactory rubber. Such a state of affairs might please Hitler and certain Standard Oil officials but will be bitterly resented by the Shell Development employees who want to do their share in winning the war in 1942."



First Donation in CIO Drive: John Genne, Local 113, United Rubber Workers, and F. D. Waterman, President of the Waterman Fountain Pen Co., hand checks amounting to almost \$300 each to Louis Horowitz, of the National CIO Committee for American and Allied War Relief. The donation is the first in the work-an-hour-a-month campaign. The company matched the union's contribution. Looking on is Cortland Mead, president of the local.

Negro Churches Mobilize on War

National Church Victory Program Aim Of Cleveland Conference in April

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Mobilization of the more than six million Negro church members into an active articulate force in the war effort will be the purpose of the special two-day conference sponsored by the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, it was announced here today by Council leaders.

The conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 28-29.

Dr. William H. Jernagin and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., president and executive secretary of the Council, said today that members of the National Working Committee of the Council are holding fact-finding conferences with government officials here this week in preparation for the Cleveland meeting.

Government officials with whom the Council's leaders are conferring, they said, include Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard; General J. H. Osborn, chief of the War Department's Special Service Branch; Dean James Landis, national director of Civilian Defense; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard; and Archibald McLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures.

The announcement by Dr. Jernagin and Bishop Wright declared that the purpose of the conference is to help put into action the Council's National Church Victory Program in order "to build the kind of church unity among our people that will help win the war."

Among the noted government,

Jersey CIO Asks Jobs for Negroes

Urges Statewide Training Program, End To Discrimination, Seeks AFL Aid

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—Extension of vocational training opportunity in the State's war-industry training program to Negroes and other minority groups now barred from it was strongly urged this week by the New Jersey State Industrial Union, CIO.

An Anti-Discrimination Campaign in which more than 300 local unions in all parts of New Jersey will participate was launched this week. AFL cooperation is sought, it was declared.

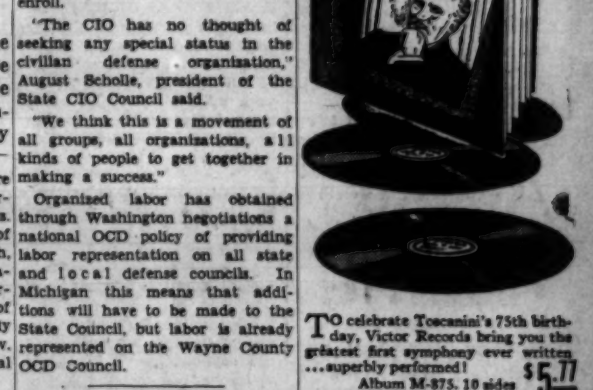
The Anti-Discrimination Committee of the State CIO held a conference with Reginald Johnson, regional field representative of the Labor Division of the War Production Board last week.

The CIO Committee's work is to press for extension of job-training facilities; campaign against discrimination in industrial hiring, promotions and working conditions;

insure full equality in civilian defense activities; and enlist the cooperation of civic, religious, fraternal and community organizations in the program.

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ROSTROPCHICHOFF ON STRAPORE, Leopold Stokowski & Phila. Orch. \$5.24 M. or D. M. 807 Late March to April \$5.67

PROTECTOR - L. E. Rite-Sale, Com. Service & Boston Sym. Orch. \$5.67 M. or D. M. 810 Late March to April \$5.67

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Murray Urges Tax Plan to Help Production, Hits Sales Tax

Text of 10-Point War Program Of Auto Union Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, April 7.—Following is the text of the program submitted unanimously by the officers and general executive board of the United Automobile Workers to the special conference of 1,200 delegates here representing the 700,000 members of the union.

VICTORY THROUGH EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE

A PROGRAM FOR THE NATION

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), its membership and officers, subscribe to the proposition that the most important task facing America today is the winning of the war. Everything else is secondary.

We therefore call upon all Americans, employers and workers, small businessmen, government officials and professional men and women, to face the inevitable fact that sacrifices are necessary.

Let us place our nation on a war footing wherein the efforts of all men and women shall be judged by their contributions to the war effort.

Within this war effort there can be no room for special privilege or gain by any group or individual. Labor has recognized this from the outset of the war.

From the ranks of labor come the overwhelming numbers of those in our armed forces. Before victory will have come to our nation, labor will count its dead by the thousands, other groups by the hundreds.

The men and women of labor have cheerfully paid their share of steeply increased taxes; their contribution in this respect is altogether out of proportion to their comparative ability to pay.

Labor has voluntarily foregone its principle freedom of economic action, its right to strike.

On the request of President Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, labor has waived its contractual rights to double pay for Sundays and holidays, even though these rights have been won through decades of struggle and have become a part of essential wage structures. The foregoing of this right by labor actually means the acceptance of substantial wage cuts, even in the face of the sharply increased cost of living during the past 12 months.

Labor has made sacrifices and will continue to make them without complaint. Beyond these sacrifices, labor has made outstanding constructive contributions to our war efforts. Labor was fully a year ahead in urging conversion of civilian industry to defense production. A star which was blocked by industry's desire to continue with "business as usual."

Before a congressional committee several months ago, Mr. Nelson called for "equality of sacrifice" in the war effort. The time is overdue to make this slogan a reality.

In insisting on equality of sacrifice, labor does not desire the destruction of shackling of legitimate private enterprise, any more than labor will agree to the abolition of its free status by legislation born in the minds of predatory business interests and fostered by their mouthpieces in public office.

Destruction of either free labor

or legitimate business will mean the end of our war effort and invite certain defeat of our armed forces. Unity of will and unity of effort are essential to victory.

In furtherance of these principles the UAW-CIO asserts its adherence to the following:

1. For the duration of the war Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be treated as ordinary working days and we will forego all demands and contractual rights for double pay for Sundays and holidays and time and a half for Saturday. Time and a half shall be paid for all work over eight hours in any one day or 40 hours in any one week; there shall be time and a half for the sixth consecutive working day and double time for the seventh consecutive working day as recommended by the War Production Board.

2.—We reaffirm our pledge to refrain from strikes or other stoppages of work and to resort to mediation, conciliation and arbitration for the adjustment of all disputes for the duration of the war.

3.—We commit ourselves to the increase of production of all war materials to the utmost, by all means available, both by collective and individual effort.

4.—That in the interest of providing a steady and continuous flow of war materials from America's arms plants, such plants be operated on a 24-hour, seven-day week basis through establishment of an appropriate swing shift work schedule. In view of the hardships which such schedules impose upon the workers and their families, it is advisable that such schedules be established only after all normal shifts have first been fully manned and have been found inadequate to meet production requirements.

To the above contributions we commit ourselves without condition.

The winning of the war requires more than these sacrifices on the part of labor. It calls for equality of sacrifice through the adoption of measures of national scope affecting many aspects of our economy. We submit that the successful defense of democracy demands the institution of the following program:

1. End all war profiteering, establishment of a rigid ceiling on, and control of profits on the basis of a three per cent return on capital invested. All corporate earnings over three per cent to revert to the government. The shocking evil of exorbitant corporation "bonuses" and salaries must be ended.

2. No luxuries in war-time; no war millionaires. The United States must be assured that there will be no war-time luxuries, and no post-war millionaires made possible because of the war. By legislation, no individual or family should be permitted to receive in dividends, salaries or from other sources of income of more than \$25,000 per year. This is more than adequate to buy food, clothing and other necessities of life for a period of one year.

3. Stop rising costs; prevent inflation. There should be an immediate rigid fixing of prices of food, rent, clothing and other necessities of life. Prices of commodities which have been raised out of proportion to the general price index should be adjusted

downward.

4. Rationing of all food, clothing, housing and other necessities. There should immediately be established democratic national, state and community rationing boards whose duty it shall be to insure a fair distribution of the available consumers' goods. In order to insure impartial administration rationing boards shall be composed of representatives of the government, the consumer, labor and agriculture.

5. Adjustment of wages to meet increased living costs. The rise in living costs in the past year has decreased labor's real wages in terms of purchasing power. This has meant real hardship, and, if uncorrected, will naturally show its bad effects in our industrial war effort. Labor is entitled to adjustment of pay to bring real wages to last year's level. In industries where sub-standard wages (less than \$1 an hour) exist, wages shall be increased to insure a decent standard of living and maximum efficiency in industry.

6.—Security for dependents of men and women in the armed services. A guaranteed living wage should be paid the dependents of all men and women now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

7.—Moratorium on debts. There should be a moratorium on debts for all those unemployed through conversion of industry and of all debts of those in the armed forces.

8.—Labor's contribution to production. To make possible labor's utmost creative contribution to war production a labor production division should be created in the War Production Board. Without encroaching upon the functions of management, this division, should survey, encourage and recommend to the board all suggestions which hold the possibility of increasing war production.

9.—Post-war planning. To assure labor and the nation that we shall win the peace as well as the war there should immediately be created an agency, composed of representatives of government, labor, industry and agriculture, which will make plans for post-war adjustment. Planning now is needed if we are to avoid a catastrophic depression after the war.

10.—Upon the acceptance and adoption of the foregoing measures. We agree that all wages for time over 40 hours per week shall be paid in the form of non-negotiable special defense bonds. This will mean a tremendous source of income for our government for financing the war effort. It will at the same time relieve the existing pressure toward rising prices and will create a cushion of purchasing power for the post-war period.

The UAW-CIO representing more than 700,000 men and women in war industry, calls upon the President and the Congress of the United States to give this program immediate and favorable consideration. Its adoption is necessary to insure maximum cooperation in winning the war. It will protect all groups engaged in the war effort—government, armed forces, labor, farmers and industry. It will preserve basic American freedoms which must be the cornerstone of our drive for victory. It will establish equality of sacrifice.

Nehru Appeals To Roosevelt On Negotiations

Staves Off Break-down In Talks; Pledges to Fight Invasion

NEW DELHI, April 7 (UP).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, left wing leader of the All-India Congress, appealed today to President Roosevelt to intervene in the British-Indian self-government negotiations, and promised that if the Japanese invaded this country he would go to the front "and fight them unto death."

Nehru's appeal, made through Louis Johnson, Mr. Roosevelt's personal envoy here, staved off a virtual break-down in the dominant Congress Party's negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps. Congress leaders were packing their bags to leave New Delhi, because of Britain's unsatisfactory reply to their demands that India be permitted to control her own war participation. After Nehru's appeal they unpacked to await developments.

Friends of Nehru said he was driven to invite American intervention, which only a few days ago the Congress Party feared would mean U. S. pressure on the side of Britain, because of growing anxiety for an Anglo-Indian settlement before the Japanese attacked India in force.

Immediately on receiving from Cripps this morning the British War Cabinet's decision on the decision, which was understood to be unsatisfactory, he rushed to see Johnson, with whom he had talked Sunday and yesterday.

Congress circles said that this third talk between them in three days tended to show that the outcome of Cripps' mission to swing India into the war with a pledge of post-war self-government might depend on the American envoy's success in getting Washington to intervene.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, met Johnson before he and Nehru went to Cripps to receive the British reply. Not until after Nehru had talked with Johnson did the two party leaders report to the Congress working committee on London's decision.

The committee conferred four hours. Azad later told the press that it had made up its mind about the British position, but would not deliver its decision to Cripps until after tomorrow. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

Adm. Standley Arrives In Kuibyshev As Envoy

KUIBYSHEV, April 7 (UP).—Adm. William H. Standley, new United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union arrived from Tehran today in a bomber, completing a 19-day trip from the United States to take up his new post as successor to Laurence A. Steinhardt.

Standley was greeted by members of the diplomatic corps, military and naval attaches and newspapermen as he stepped from his plane. Among the diplomats who waited in a sheltering group at the airfield were Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union; American Minister Ray Thurston; the Chinese ambassador, the Norwegian minister, a representative of the Polish Embassy and two members of the Soviet Foreign Office. Pomine, assistant chief of protocol, and Zarubin, chief of the American Department.

"I could stand before you today and say I should not give up a damn thing to win this war," he continued. "Some of you might cheer me and support me—today. But when tomorrow came and brought with it defeat and destruction, you will curse me as a betrayer of our union and a betrayer of our nation."

Speaking for the board he said: "We would a thousand times take a going-over today and know we are doing our duty as we see it, than take your easy applause now and, on the black day of defeat, face the curse and accusations of your wives and children."

Thomas was equally emphatic that there must be "equality of sacrifice." He denounced the so-called "grass-roots" revolt against labor as "unadulterated phony."

"I never heard of grass having roots in the office of U. S. Steel, Standard Oil or General Motors," he said, "or of the editorial writers of the Chicago Tribune or New York Times."

"When I say labor must make its sacrifices I am not saying so because Martin Dies, or Cox or Smith demand it. I am saying that labor must make the sacrifices because that is what we must have to win the war."

During his concluding speech before the vote was taken, Thomas warned that the heads of the large corporations are today "hoping" that the overtime proposal would be rejected by the UAW conference, because they seek the excuse for arousing anti-labor hysteria when the country should have unity in the war effort. The decision will also affect the ability of labor or-



School for War Work: Two of the young men being trained in a Jersey City, N. J., high school to do jobs in war production factories as skilled machine operators get some "on-the-scene" instruction from E. R. Anderson, left, employee of the Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company.

Mobilize Nation for All-Out War Effort, UAW Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

with scores of speakers participating, developed after introductory speeches by President R. J. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes and Board members Walter Reuther and Richard Frankenstein. The four are members of the committee that drafted the program.

The discussion centered mainly on the opposition from a number of locals to the point on giving up Sunday and holiday overtime. While undoubtedly one may class some of the opposition to remnants of influence of John L. Lewis, for the most part it appeared to be due to confusion or dissatisfaction due to idleness and slowness in conversion.

A few Trotskyites and appeasers of other varieties have tried to flail for their own ends in the midst of this confusion, but the fundamentally sound sentiment of the auto workers for an all-out war prevailed with full force when the vote was cast.

At times the debate was very tense with the minority of about 100 well organized and working up much noise behind his speakers. Undoubtedly a large number changed their minds during the period of the six-hour debate.

"Although this gathering is not a regular convention, it is a more important conference than we have ever held before," declared Thomas as he opened the conference. "We meet at a time when not only our union, but our country, our homes and our freedom are at stake."

He declared that fundamentally the decision before the conference is on two alternatives—to make sacrifices now in the interest of a defeat of the Axis or to lose all if Hitler wins.

"I could stand before you today and say I should not give up a damn thing to win this war," he continued. "Some of you might cheer me and support me—today. But when tomorrow came and brought with it defeat and destruction, you will curse me as a betrayer of our union and a betrayer of our nation."

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LABOR MUST LEAD

Reuther warned that it would be a mistake if the conference adjourned with the feeling that "labor is on the run." He said that the program submitted to the conference gives labor an opportunity to take a lead for an all-out war effort.

With such program as a weapon, Reuther said, the country could beat the native fascists as well as Hitler. Referring to the equality of sacrifice demand in the program, Reuther said:

"We are willing to sacrifice all that is necessary to win the war—everything to beat Hitler—but not one cent to make anyone richer."

He further warned that "while we fight business-as-usual we must not practice unionism as usual." Pointing to the great popular support the CIO won through its production programs, Reuther said that armed with the UAW proposals labor can take the "offensive" and "launch the same kind of program now."

Addes in two speeches before the conference directed main attention to clearing up misinformation on each of the points. He warned that the propaganda behind the Smith bill and like measures have confused many people in the country and that the concessions proposed aim to offset anti-labor legislation. The program would enable labor to take the offensive instead of retreating step by step.

Frankenstein noted that much of the opposition to the overtime clause came from the large Dodge local where out of 25,000 only about 4,000 are today working. The plant is still at an elementary stage of conversion. He pointed out that in taking a positive program the union is in a better position to fight for job priority in war industries for its unemployed.

CITES SOVIET EXAMPLE

Addressing himself to the opponents, Frankenstein said: "Where would Russia and the Russian people be if they took such an attitude?"

Then reading from today's newspaper of attacks upon Americans on Bataan Peninsula, he said: "Turn this down if you will and every headline in the country will say to the employers, 'We have dying on the battlefields we have been sitting back. But with this program we could come out and say to the employers 'we have sacrificed, now you do your part.'"

For the most part the speeches of the opposition reflected dissatisfaction due to slowness of conversion, while many cited the large profit figures.

Replying to frequent references to the Standard Oil and other corporations, John Anderson, President of Local 157, Detroit, said: "Shall the selfishness of Standard Oil, American Aluminum and General Motors find a counter-part in labor's ranks? Anyone that has a heart instead of a pork-chop knows that labor has got to take the responsibility."

"Will you honestly be able to face a man who has gone off to die when he asks you what you did for the war? You'd say you made a nice speech to protect your overtime back in 1942."

Anderson declared wholehearted support for the executive board proposal.

WARNS OF NAZI PERIL
President Curt Murdock of the

Packard Local warned that the "sacrifice you are making now is nothing to what it would be if Hitler wins."

Nat Ganley, business agent of Local 157, hailed the program because it starts on the premise that winning of the war is the most important task. He warned that the agitation for anti-labor measures aims to create disunity in the ranks of the American people.

"What we need is more and greater national unity," Ganley said as he stressed that Gen. MacArthur, Chiang Kai-shek and General Timoshenko are calling for more arms to beat him.

"It is a much bigger problem than the immediate needs of the automobile workers," Melvin Bishop, member of the Executive Board, said.

"The problem we are discussing affects millions and millions of people throughout the world."

Norman Smith, International representative, popular for his part in organizing the Ford plant, pointed out that many of those who spoke in opposition to the Executive Board proposal were sincere and active unionists. But they are "overlooking the fact that since Pearl Harbor our condition has changed."

James Watts, Negro delegate from the Ford local said: "We have given up our right to strike to keep the Hitler armies out."

Victor Reuther, Assistant Coordinator of Defense Employment, said the Executive Board's proposal can halt the retreats in face of the reactionary attacks.

"Labor will not rise to its responsibility unless it can hit itself up from its own immediate problems."

Thomas De Lorenzo, President of the Brewster Aircraft Local 365, New York, said that his union has for months been seeking the "swing" shift so the plants could operate 24 hours a day, seven days weekly, because they are "Americans and want to do their part in the war."

"I know that 98 per cent of our members back the Executive Board," he said.

Following the standing vote of the Executive Board's program, a resolution was adopted instructing all locals to modify contracts so as to provide Saturday, Sunday and holidays as "ordinary days" if they fall within the 40-hour week. Time and one-half will continue for overtime over 40 hours, for the sixth consecutive day, and double time will continue for the seventh consecutive day work.

The conference will continue today.

AFL Rail Clerks, Freight Handlers Call off Strike

CHICAGO, April 7 (UP).—The AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers today called off a strike of 900 employees at two major car-loading terminals which threatened to disrupt shipment of war materials.

Officials of the local union engaging in the walkout notified the National Carloading and Distributing Co. that the walkout had been terminated, and employees had returned to work.

The walkout, which began last night, was part of a nationwide dispute between the union and the two firms.

The dispute is pending before the War Labor Board.

CIO Submits Program to House Body

'TAX PROFITS'

By Adam Lapien

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—CIO President Philip Murray today called upon the House Ways and Means Committee to pass "a tax program which will accelerate and improve the Nation's war production effort" based upon the principles suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Sharply denouncing any form of sales tax, toward which the committee is strongly leaning, Murray declared that "the worst possible revenue measure which could be enacted would be a general sales tax of any character."

Julius Renspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical and Machine Workers, who also testified before the committee hit out against any sales or other taxes which "would disable the millions of workers on whose production efforts winning the war substantially depends."

FDR OPPOSES SALES TAX

At the same time, President Roosevelt repeated his opposition to a sales tax at his press conference this afternoon.

The CIO tax program, which was presented to the committee by Ralph Heisel in behalf of Murray, called for more effective taxes on corporate excess profits and backed up the Treasury's proposals that loopholes in the present tax system be closed.

"Congress has been flooded with testimony and with mail from those interested who would be most heavily taxed under a program based upon ability to pay," Murray declared referring to the steady stream of industry spokesmen who have appeared before the Ways and Means Committee.

"It is much more difficult for a working man to sit down and write in his own handwriting his simple conviction that already his burden is too heavy," the CIO President declared. He pointed out, however, that this "does not lessen one bit the obligation of the Congress to enact a tax program calculated to serve the welfare of the less articulate groups and of the nation as a whole."

While committee members, on the whole, listened with interest to labor's suggestion for a tax program which will help win the war, Chairman Robert Doughton attempted to rouse the CIO spokesmen from the stand "to make way" for the score of business interests to follow.

Most of the questions put to Heisel and Renspak by committee members dealt around the issue of whether allegedly "huge" union treasuries should be taxed.

Both Heisel and Renspak made it plain that when Congress decides to tax any non-profit organization, labor will be only too willing "to do its share."

BLOW TO WORKERS

The CIO estimated that a family earning between \$1,500 and \$2,000 will be "reduced as much as 40 per cent from April 1941" to April, 1943, due to the increased cost of living and higher taxes. If the National Association of Manufacturers' proposal for an eight per cent sales tax was adopted, the income would be further reduced by 10 per cent.

Attacking any proposal for a sales tax on the grounds that "it would destroy the sound principle now prevalent in the Federal tax system that the bulk of all taxes should be based upon ability to pay," Murray stated that such a tax would have the following effect:

1. It would hamper the war production effort by placing the heaviest portion of taxation on "incomes by and large already insufficient to maintain workers and their families in health, efficiency and high morale."

2. It would create an inflationary trend by resting lightly on higher incomes which are most likely to be spent for the scarcest goods and establish the proposition that the way to pay taxes for the war effort is to buy things.

IMPAIRS PRICE CONTROL

3. It would break down the whole effort to provide effective price control since manufacturers' sales taxes are always pyramided into higher retail prices which will force the whole cost of living upwards.

In presenting the tax program of his union, Renspak offered a suggestion that exemptions on individual income taxes be based on fluctuating exemption levels to move up and down from year to year in accord with changes in the cost of living.

According to this suggestion, exemptions for single and married persons and dependants would be arrived at in connection with the Department of Labor's cost of living index. For example, if that index were at 100, a married couple would get an exemption of \$2,000 and if the index rose to 120, the exemption would increase to \$2,400.

The United Electrical and Radio Workers treasurer, also proposed that on individual incomes above \$100,000 the federal tax rate should be 100 per cent.

Japanese Gain on Bataan, Lose 2 Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

was under intermittent attack from enemy batteries in the vicinity of Cavite on the south shore.

Today's admissions that American-Filipino forces were suffering heavy casualties were the first since the Japanese began their all-out assault ten days ago.

A further ominous portent was seen in the communiqué's notation: "Aerial bombing of our rear areas and the south coast of Bataan was particularly severe."

This appeared to indicate the Japanese not only were intent on smashing the American-Filipino supply line but on cutting off the last avenue of retreat to Corregidor. Press when and if such a withdrawal becomes necessary.

U.S. Sub Sinks 2 Ships in China Sea

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UP).—A U. S. submarine, striking into Japan's supply lines in the China Sea, sank two more Japanese merchant vessels totaling about 15,000 tons, the Navy announced today.

One of the ships was a combination passenger-cargo carrier of about 10,000 tons.

The other was a cargo ship of about 5,000 tons.

This brought to 53 the total of Japanese ships sunk or damaged by our undersea fighters since the start of the Pacific war.

In the last four days the Navy

announced the sinking or damaging of 13 Japanese craft by our submarines.

Allied Planes Plaster New Guinea Base

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Melbourne, April 7 (UP).—Allied air forces waged a non-stop campaign against Japanese invasion bases in the New Guinea area, successfully raided

Lae again today, plastering the enemy airdrome with heavy bombs and setting fire to several ground planes.

Hangars and runways of the Lae airport rocked under the impact of exploding bombs dropped at point blank range by American and Australian airmen dipping low through intense anti-aircraft fire. The single Japanese fighter attempting to interfere was shot down into the sea.

While the air forces battered steadily at the Japanese vanguard, United Nations plans for the conversion of Australia into an impregnable fortress and base for an eventual offensive shaped up rapidly. Among the developments were:

1. A meeting of the Allied Supply Council, attended by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and American and Australian supply officials, at which agreement was reached on a basis for a comprehensive formula to meet all the needs of the forces in the Anzac area.

2. A statement by W. S. Wasserman, chief of the United States Land-Lease mission to Australia, that Australian supplies were reaching Australia in ever-increasing quantities.

3. An announcement by Navy Minister N. O. J. Makin that Australia never stood in a better position than she does today; if a Japanese invasion attempt came now, we could face it with a greater measure of confidence than at any time previously.

4. Disclosure that the last of the Australians who took part in the defense of Tobruk, Libya, had left for home after being replaced by British troops, further strengthening the Australian forces already bulwarked by the return of thousands of troops from the Middle East.

5. Announcement by Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, acting head of the Dutch East Indies Government, that most of the Netherlands East Indies air force and Dutch submarine pilots had escaped from Java and joined the United Nations forces in Australia.

6. Establishment of a four-man commission in Australia to control Netherlands East Indies affairs and administer Dutch military, naval, air and financial matters in Australia. Vice Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich was placed in command of all Netherlands forces in the east.

U.S. Fliers Join AVG in Burma

NEW DELHI, April 7 (UP).—Arrival of regular U. S. Army fliers to join the famed AVG in the defense of bomb-ravaged Mandalay was announced today from the Burma Front as Japanese troops, sneaking up both banks of the Irrawaddy River, advanced on a new British defense line less than 60 miles from the Burmese oil fields.

The British abandoned Thabeiton, 37 miles north of fallen Prome, after destroying oil and cement installations, and moved on farther north to take up new positions in defense of the Minbu oil region, the last important source of oil left to the Allies in the Far East, a Burma communiqué reported. Minbu is 63 miles north of Thabeiton.

Meanwhile, 80 miles to the east, Japanese and Chinese artillery duelled along the road to Mandalay at a point a few miles above Toun-goo, and a Chungking dispatch revealed that the American Volunteer Group, which has flown for months under the Chinese flag in defense of Burma and the Burma supply road has now been joined by units of the American Army air force.

Together, they will attempt to ward off further air assaults on Mandalay, which the Japanese almost destroyed in a raid last Friday that caused 8,000 casualties.

Yergan Lashes Jim Crow in War Effort

Navy to Accept Negro Volunteers

Partial Step Forward Announced by Knox Still Marred by Jim Crow

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today that Negro volunteers will soon be accepted in the reserve components of the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard.

Enlistments will be accepted as soon as a training station is established, and a public announcement will be made when actual recruiting gets under way.

Negro volunteers will be subject to the same physical and mental standards applicable to other Naval personnel, Knox said.

Sub Losses on Coast Sharply Cut, Says Knox

Attributes Reduction in Attacks to Navy Protective Measures

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today that there was a sharp reduction in submarine attacks on the Atlantic coast last week, due in part to greatly strengthened anti-submarine measures by the Navy.

Knox told a press conference only one merchant ship—a tanker—was attacked in coastal shipping lanes last week.

He emphasized, however, that too much significance should not be placed in the sharp drop in merchant ship casualties because the Germans have a habit of carrying out attacks in periodic waves.

"But there has been a very aggressive campaign to enhance ship protection along the Atlantic coast," he added.

Knox said the Navy is giving "very careful study" to the possibility of taking over the merchant marine. But no definite decisions have been reached.

He denied reports that the Navy had asked the White House for an executive order which would permit the Navy to take over the merchant marine.

Hit Council Move to Alter City Charter

An amendment of the City Charter, introduced by Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, changing the selection of nominees for City Council, is arousing indignation among civic groups as an undemocratic move.

Under Section 1005 of the Charter nominations for the City Council are decided on by the County Committee of each party.

The Cohen amendment would extend this power of the County Committee to a "majority of such other committees as the rules of the party may provide."

Such a change could vest control in the State Committee of any of the political parties. In the case of the American Labor Party the bill would take control of Manhattan nominations away from the New York County Committee and prevent them from running their own candidates.

Simon W. Gerson, legislative representative of the Communist Party State Committee, condemned the bill when interviewed.

"While the proposed amendment has no effect on our Party we protest it as an obvious undemocratic move," he declared.

"The theory of councilman elections as developed in the City Charter is based on election by borough."

"In effect, it would deprive voters of some of their rights in nominating candidates for City Council within their county."

"We're not helping the democratic war effort," he stated, "by curtailing elementary democratic rights. The Council should defeat the amendment."

Commenting on the Cohen proposal Oscar J. Albert, secretary of the City-Wide Conference of American Labor Party Clubs, urged that it be killed.

"At present there is no other training open to the women of Greater New York which will, for the duration, be more useful when the emergency occurs. Now, tomorrow or the day after or the next month or after the vacation months are over . . . now! Now is the time to train."

"For training in itself is not enough. The woman who really wants to be useful to the city and her country when the emergency arrives must be experienced in hospital duties. Only experience gives her the calm and the will to carry on while others without training and experience get panic-stricken."

various peoples of the United States, would tend to spread disaffection among the people, and hinder our nation in its war effort."

4.—Wanderman further charges "that he permitted this article to be published knowing full well that it impeached the honesty and integrity of an entire race, thereby subjecting that race to contempt and ridicule," and

5.—"That he permitted this article to be published knowing full well that it was an indictment against the



AIDS HIGH FLIER

George H. Dorsey, test pilot for the Curtiss Wright Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, is shown wearing high altitude flying equipment, including the new harness designed to carry an emergency oxygen supply on the chest, permitting free movement in the close quarters of a single-seater pursuit plane.

To Halt Output For Consumer Durable Goods

Nelson Goes All-Out On War Production; Sets May 31 Deadline

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—Output of consumer durable goods and construction of non-war projects will come to a virtual stop within 60 days and the people will face a "period of difficult adjustment," War Production Director Donald M. Nelson said today.

He told a press conference that new regulations will be issued soon affecting steel and construction which will "change the face of industry." He will lower the standing of living, he said, but that is unavoidable in the successful prosecution of the war.

Existing War Board orders permit restricted manufacture of some items, including caskets, furniture and farm machinery, with limitations on the use of metals. Among typical articles on which production will be stopped are washing machines, vacuum cleaners, juke boxes, waste irons, etc.

10,000 Nurses' Aides Sought In City Drive

Warning that the casualties of an air raid over New York City will run anywhere from five to fifty thousand, Commissioner of Hospitals Dr. Edward D. Bernerker yesterday said the current campaign to recruit 10,000 volunteer nurses aides "is probably one of the most important pieces of emergency preparatory work being done."

"A survey of the hospitals of Greater New York shows that the immediate need for nurses' aides is not imperative," Dr. Bernerker said. Many nurses from city hospitals have left for the armed forces, he said, but he pointed out that the loss so far is not great.

Emphasizing the importance of the nurses' aide program, Dr. Bernerker said:

"At present there is no other training open to the women of Greater New York which will, for the duration, be more useful when the emergency occurs. Now, tomorrow or the day after or the next month or after the vacation months are over . . . now! Now is the time to train."

"For training in itself is not enough. The woman who really wants to be useful to the city and her country when the emergency arrives must be experienced in hospital duties. Only experience gives her the calm and the will to carry on while others without training and experience get panic-stricken."

Shortage of steel plate production, he said, has retarded the multi-billion dollar ship construction program. Also, steel plates have been needed in the construction of 100 octane gasoline plants, synthetic rubber plants and other projects vital to the war effort.

CONFIDENT OF GOAL

He was confident that President Roosevelt's goal of 8,000,000 deadweight tons of new shipping by the end of 1942 will be achieved.

"I am determined that it shall be done," he declared.

He said he was more pleased now with the progress of industrial conversion than at any time since mid-January when he became the No. 1 boss of war output. Time alone will tell, he said, whether conversion has been too fast or too slow.

Robeson and Curran Joint Rally Tonight

CITES LOYALTY

Stressing the deep and sincere loyalty of the Negro people to their country and the cause of freedom, Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs, urged yesterday that "discrimination against the Negro people should be removed that they may all the more effectively fight for their country."

Dr. Yergan was interviewed over radio station WINS yesterday afternoon in connection with tonight's mass meeting in Manhattan Center, sponsored by the African Affairs Council at 8 P. M.

MEETING TONIGHT

Dr. Yergan will be one of the principal speakers at the Manhattan meeting. Other notables will include Paul Robeson, the great singer and a leading anti-fascist; Pearl Buck, noted writer and authority on Far Eastern affairs; CIO vice-president Joseph Curran; Lillian Hellman, famous playwright; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the YMCA and Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Negroes have always struggled and will continue to struggle for the highest democratic, the highest American status," Dr. Yergan asserted in his radio talk.

Striking at "those newspapers, organizations and individuals" who would place conditions as a price for Negro participation in the war, Dr. Yergan declared:

"Nor do Negroes wish their loyalty conditioned by the degree to which they have or have not attained democratic rights. These newspapers, organizations and the politically ambitious who would bargain in this way or who would lay down any conditions for Negro support of this war do a serious injustice to the Negro people and they should ponder well the nature of that injustice."

He also spoke of the necessity to continue the struggle for democratic rights in the war period, and especially as an essential factor in strengthening the war effort against fascism.

"A government like ours, conducting a war for its very existence, cannot afford to fail to learn those great lessons which the war has already taught," Dr. Yergan pointed out. "We Negroes say to our President and to our fellow-Americans: Remove discrimination! In order that we may all the more effectively fight for our country and fight against fascism."

A dramatic feature of tonight's program will be the reading of a cable of anti-fascist greetings from Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the All India National Congress.

Capital AFL Gives \$140,000 For Defense

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Over \$140,000 has been raised for civilian defense by the Central Labor Union's Civilian Defense Committee here, John Locher, president of the CLU, has announced. The original goal was \$50,000.

The money has been earmarked to purchase blood banks, ambulance equipment for police scout cars and decontamination equipment. Further, every air-raid protection deputy warden post in Washington, D. C., will be supplied with a portable radio. The Committee purchased for this purpose 150 of the last 152 radios to reach Washington for public sale.

The possibility of purchasing sand, buckets, stirrup pumps and other tools necessary for bomb protection is being investigated.

Destroyer Lost

LONDON, April 7 (UPI).—The 1,340-ton British destroyer Havock is a "total loss" after being wrecked in the Mediterranean off the Tunisian coast while escorting a convoy, the Admiralty announced today.



DR. MAX YERGAN

Victory Rally To Hear Dean Of Canterbury

Talk to Be Wirelessly Directly to Meeting Next Monday

The voice of Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, will be heard in a speech at a victory meeting at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening.

This will be the first time that Dr. Johnson, distinguished British religious leader and author of "The Soviet Power," will address an American audience.

The victory meeting, to be held under the auspices of The Protestant, of whose editorial board the Dean of Canterbury is a member, will pay tribute to Russia's fighting people and army. Dr. Johnson, whose address will come by direct wireless from London, will be introduced by Kenneth Leslie, editor of The Protestant.

"The Russian victory meeting next Monday will not only pay tribute to the miraculous achievements of the Red Army during the past winter campaign. It will also express our faith and confidence in the Soviet leadership and fighters in their coming decisive clash with the Nazi hordes, who have concentrated all their human and material resources on a renewed supreme offensive against the Red Army," said Mr. Leslie in stating the purpose of the Carnegie Hall meeting.

Dr. Johnson's address from London will be the highlight of the program at Carnegie Hall Monday night. Among the other speakers who will address the meeting will be Pierre van Paassen, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, the Right Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General in New York.

Mr. Victor Fediuchine, Soviet Consul General in New York, will attend the meeting together with his entire staff. The program will also include a mass choir of Negro and white singers who have been drawn from the Abyssinian Baptist Church choir, the Ukraine Chorus and the China Choir.

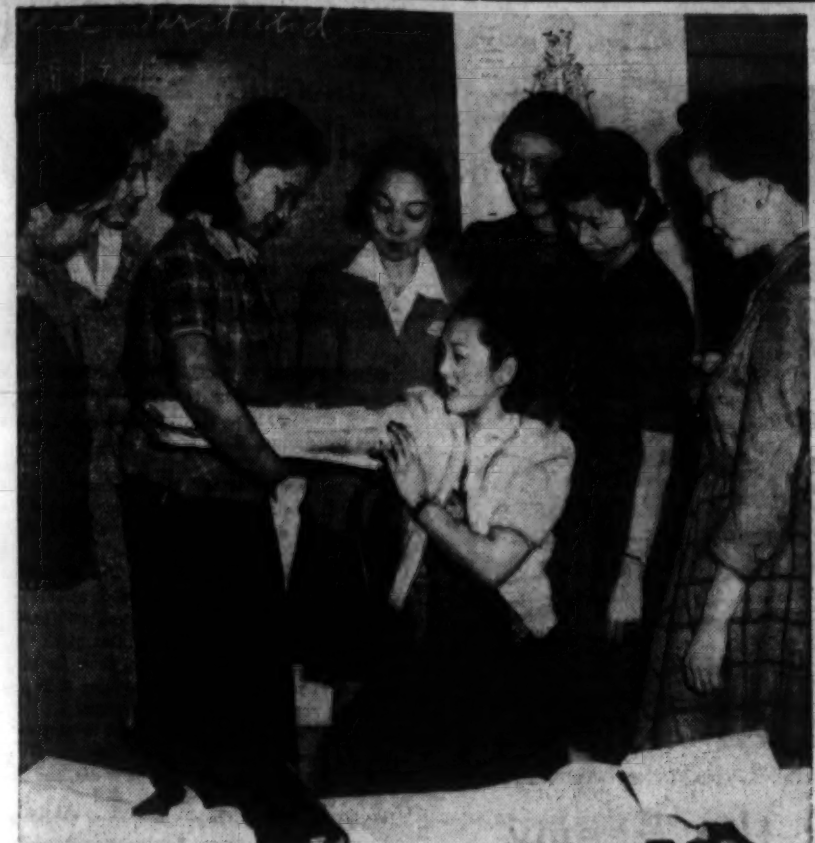
Tickets for the Carnegie Hall Meeting are now on sale at Protestant Digest, Inc., 521 Fifth Ave. and at the box office, Carnegie Hall.

Harlem Council to Act On Child Care Plan

The Child Care Committee of the Harlem Victory Council will discuss the tasks of establishing more nurseries in the community Monday, April 13, at 217 W. 125th St., Room 105, at 8 P. M.

A survey of neighborhood needs and facilities will be undertaken, the Rev. Charles Frye, committee chairman, revealed yesterday.

WPA funds and state legislation for additional aid will be asked for by the representatives of parents, teachers' groups, mothers' organizations and interested citizens who will attend the meeting.



First Aiders: These fair citizens of New York's Chinatown aren't hanging back to let their neighbors do the work. They've pitched right in and joined civilian defense classes. Here Miss Della Lee is pictured practicing the application of splints on the arm of Miss Katherine Tim in a first aid class.

Put Browder Drive In High Gear!

Minor Discusses Action of Communist National Committee on Case

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, places heavy emphasis on exactly the organized labor movement, the trade unions, as the most decisive source of strength and action and success. As I remarked in my closing speech at the Plenum Sunday night, never has a champion of labor, imprisoned as a political prisoner, been released except where there has come a powerful mass demand from precisely the organized trade union movement.

The essence of the political character of this case was expressed by the veteran National Chairman of our Party, Comrade Foster, when he said:

"There are powerful elements in the United States, the fifth column, that consider the imprisonment of Earl Browder a major point in their program."

Foster was right in saying we must raise the struggle "to a far greater stage than it has reached."

"I think therefore the whole signal is to redouble our efforts," said Foster.

And the whole Plenum felt that the possibilities are tremendous.

"The necessity is here," said Foster, "the opportunity is here for a mass movement and it is up to this Plenum with its spirit of militancy, that the Party in this situation get into this struggle with every ounce of strength. . . . There has not been anything like a sufficient realization of the tremendous possibilities for early and conclusive success in removing this shameful injustice. Elizabeth Flynn, Foster and all other speakers sharply criticized a lack of the necessary appreciation of the possibilities."

"We should be done with this hesitation entirely and approach it from a new and bolder standpoint," said Foster. "That is the biggest lesson we have to learn from it."

Significant and highly valuable is the support of this cause by the Negro people. "Earl Browder is known, loved, revered as a champion, a friend, a brother, by the Negro people of America," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. "They suffer over his imprisonment. They will join with us, help us, and work untiringly for his release."

Not alone labor, but also a notable number and quality of the nation's intellectual and professional people, are coming forward for this just cause. May I remark on the great value of this, and the great potentialities of appeal that history has found in the cause of righting a wrong done in the courts of law?

But the truth remains that all such support becomes effective when it accompanies, and is inspired with confidence by a great movement of the basic organized masses—the trade unions. This is a compass for the immediate, quick march forward to Browder's liberation.

"The voice and the pen and wisdom and courage of Earl Browder," as Elizabeth Flynn said, must be "added to the war against the Axis powers."

"No matter what we do, let us always remember, day and night, that Comrade Browder is not out yet, and never rest until he is a free man here with us again."

The National Committee, in accepting Elizabeth Flynn's report, laid down the line of action for us and the whole Communist Party will now enthusiastically respond to carry it out until the campaign terminates in our victory—the release of Earl Browder.

Soviets Break Nazi Grip On Rail Line

Recapture 30 Populated Points, Hurl Back New Enemy Tanks

(Continued from Page 1)

the missiles ricocheted off harmlessly.

The Red Army repulsed strong German counter-attacks on the Bryansk Front, 230 miles southwest of Moscow and 140 southeast of Smolensk, killing more than 1,000 enemy troops, destroying 19 tanks and recapturing five strong points, front line reports said.

The Communist youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said the Germans concentrated two infantry regiments and large quantities of artillery and trench mortars on a narrow front in an effort to restore their positions along the left bank of an important river.

BREAK NAZI TANK ATTACK

Red Army anti-tank rifles accounted for 15 enemy tanks, the newspaper said, breaking up the German attack.

Large numbers of Soviet infantrymen were reported equipped with the powerful new anti-tank rifles on which the government has been concentrating production efforts.

The Soviet radio said that Soviet troops recaptured 11 inhabited localities and inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the Germans in one sector of the Kalinin Front.

The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star reported that German and Rumanian prisoners had disclosed that the Germans killed 30,000 civilians in Simferopol, capital of the Crimea, 4,000 at Yevpatoriya on the southwest coast, and hanged "large numbers" in the streets of Feodosiya, southeastern Black Sea Port.

Pravda said Soviet warships had shelled German concrete fortifications around the Sevastopol naval base at the southern tip of the Crimea. Storms and wild gales are returning to beleaguered Sevastopol from their winter havens despite the constant cannonading, the newspaper said.

Report 7 Ships Hit In Last 48 Hours

HAVANA, April 7 (UPI).—The newspaper El Mundo said today that seven freight steamers have been torpedoed during the past 48 hours, six of them south of Cape Hatteras and one in Mona Passage between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic.

The newspaper said that five of the ships were American and one British, and that they varied in size from 1,500 tons to 2,600 tons.

—began March 24 because of the employment of Rudolph Simonin, a knottier, who quite the independent craft union to join the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO). After members at the King Philip Mills of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates refused to work with Simonin and craft workers in other mills walked out in sympathy.

Theodore W. Kheel, chief mediator for the War Labor Board, said the settlement had been reached through "earnest and sincere cooperation" and warned that "WLB expects no further interruptions in work at least for the duration."

The strike—the second this year

SatEvePost Subscribers Protest in Thousands, Stockholder Bares in Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

editorials were contrary to the beliefs and opinions of a great majority of the public."

3.—On March 28 they permitted an article to be published written by Milton Mayer entitled "The case against the Jew." This was done despite the petition continuous "with full knowledge or at least, with reasonable cause to believe that article would tend to create racial hatreds, create disunity among the

various peoples of the United States, would tend to spread disaffection among the people, and hinder our nation in its war effort."

4.—Wanderman further charges "that he permitted this article to be published knowing full well that it impeached the honesty and integrity of an entire race, thereby subjecting that race to contempt and ridicule," and

5.—"That he permitted this article to be published knowing full well that it was an indictment against the

American people as a whole."

Wanderman seeks to protect the 25,000 share holders who have an aggregate of some four million preferred and common stocks from the ruin of the Curtis Publishing Company.

Through his attorney, Archibald Faler of New York, he asks that the defendants be immediately and permanently restrained from pursuing the policies complained against and enumerated in the brief.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1942

America Must Join, Not Watch, Battle

Viewing the vast concentration of forces which Hitler is gathering on the Soviet Front, the New York Times concludes: "A definite decision in Russia might decide the war as a whole."

This is absolutely so. Leading military and political experts, within the past few weeks, from every part of the United Nations have publicly stated a similar view.

Yet the astounding thing is that the New York Times editorial, after correctly recognizing that the fate of the Red Army will determine the fate of the United States, makes not a single suggestion on how we in the United States can PARTICIPATE in the battle which is admittedly deciding our national fate.

Is it by such helpless paralysis that America will preserve its independence from the Axis? Is it by this purely passive, spectator attitude in the midst of a global war in which our fate is being decided that we will achieve victory?

Have not the ravaging effects of this "isolationism" already wrought enough disaster in the world, have we not had enough Pearl Harbors to spurn this mentality of meekly awaiting the fall of the Axis sword upon our necks?

The Red Army's grappling with Hitler now in the new Spring battle is not a "Russian Battle" as the Times labels it. It is America's battle. It is the battle for the safety of New York, Washington, Boston, Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

It is plain why Axis agents and sympathizers feverishly propagate the view that America shall stand aloof from the great battle on the Soviet Front.

It is a military necessity for Hitler that America and Britain shall act too late to help their Soviet ally. By that time Hitler will be able to deal as he pleases with an isolated Britain and a cut-off America—that at least, is his plan.

But why should patriotic Americans who realize the horrors of a Hitler victory and who ardently desire our victory—why should the N. Y. Times content itself with this fatal inactivity while the outcome of the entire war, our war, is being decided?

To fail to collaborate with the Red Army in crushing Hitler's Spring drive is to assist America's enemy. It is to pave the way for a military disaster to our country.

We must act at once to invade Europe together with Britain.

We must at once establish a fully military alliance with our embattled ally, the Soviet Union, to work out a joint, world strategy, concentrating our forces at the key theatre of the war—Europe.

We must compel Hitler to divide his armies by opening a Second Front in Europe.

The Hamlet-like indecisions which still plague the New York Times need to be supplanted by a resolute American offensive. Otherwise it will be Hitler and Tokio who will be deciding our fate and not we ourselves.

Lewis Promotes Disruption

John L. Lewis is showing his hand more openly—against the CIO, against the Roosevelt administration and against the successful conduct of the war. The resignation of six "representatives" of the United Mine Workers from regional directorships in the CIO, following similar action by three other Lewis men a few days before, is aimed directly at the disruption of the CIO.

It is of the same piece with Lewis' taking the name of the CIO off the stationery of District 50 and his disruptive use of that district itself.

These resignations do not echo the views or sentiments of the mine union's members. The men who have responded to the crack of Lewis' whip are payroll artists, most if not all of them appointed by Lewis and all dependent economically on him and his control of the union's treasury.

What would be the act of a labor leader genuinely devoted to crushing Hitler in this war, at the time when CIO and AFL are working in harmony for the prosecution of the war effort? It would be the direct opposite of that which Lewis is now doing. It would be wholehearted cooperation with the CIO and its officials in forwarding the war effort, and in welding further united action of all labor organizations back of the war effort.

When Ray Edmundson, Lewis man in Illinois, said demagogically the other day that he resigned from his CIO position in

order to help "unity," the question might well be asked: "Unity with whom?" And the answer would be that the Edmundson move, as well as that of the other Lewis henchmen, is designed to create confusion and disunity.

The Lewis activities are nothing other than the advancement within the labor movement of disruptive policies that aid the Fifth Column.

His Writings Are A Public Menace

Westbrook Pegler's column yesterday spewed forth a poisonous diatribe against Earl Browder, which follows to a T the Hitlerite line against all in the anti-fascist camp. The writings of Pegler have always been a public nuisance; since Pearl Harbor they have become a public menace.

The same language which the Scripps-Howard columnist used against Browder has been resorted to by Pegler against every one genuinely interested in a successful prosecution of the war. Against the Roosevelt administration, Roy Howard's hired man has done everything in his power to weaken it before the American people, to bear false witness against it and in effect to impair its usefulness against the Axis. Against Wendell Willkie, much the same methods are applied. Against the trade unions, the Scripps-Howard penman has drawn on every source of misinformation and libel, in order to create such commotion as will batter down national unity. Such stuff feeds the fifth column.

The American people will have to become fully alert to the danger of such a figure in the world of journalism. They will have to become fully alert to the danger of such a figure in the world of journalism. They will have to insist that Pegler be recognized for what he is doing—throwing mud at everything and everybody Hitler would like to see attacked. He is sapping the strength of national unity as the Copperhead Journal, Bennett's New York Herald, tried to do in the Civil War.

That Pegler has to go to such lengths of gutter wordage to assail Browder is in itself a sign that the campaign for the freedom of the great anti-fascist leader is making great strides forward. Those men and women of good will who want to weld national unity can reply to Pegler's poison by redoubling their efforts to see that Browder is freed.

Scottsboro's Champion—Free Him

"I know Earl Browder, and I know what he's done for my boys and my people."

Thus does Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the innocent Scottsboro boys (one is still in prison) speak feelingly of Browder.

Today is the eleventh anniversary of that day when on April 8 nine young Negro boys were seized on a freight train and swiftly railroaded to die in the electric chair on the traditional lyncher's shout of "rape."

That was when Browder heard of this fearful injustice which roused his anger and his energy. Browder leaped into the fight. He became a champion of the cause which resounded throughout the world as a result of the great contributions he made.

In his 1936 Presidential election tour, Browder visited the Scottsboro boys in their Alabama prison, clasping their hands, giving them hope, and enacting before the entire country determination to right the horrible injustice.

Browder's work was successful. Together with the Negro people and their leaders, and with the aroused people of the world, Browder helped to open the gates for four of the Scottsboro boys. It is still one of America's duties to free the five Negro boys who still languish in jail.

But Browder himself was wrongly flung into prison where he now endures the four stone walls and the iron bars because pro-Axis forces, the enemies of America's war unity, defy the honor of the country and insist on his imprisonment.

"We'll never forget him. We'll help get him out." These cries from the heart of Mrs. Ada Wright are also the cry of the Negro people and millions of justice-loving Americans.

Scottsboro Day is a fit day to dig harder in the fight to liberate this great American.

Our Army—Eager for Battle

Army Day this year found the American people grimly preparing for vast battles. We are, in fact, in the battle already. Secretary of War Stimson sounded the keynote of the hour when he proclaimed that our armed forces eagerly await the day of battle.

The just war which we and our allies wage against the Axis demands armed forces pledged to destroy Hitlerism. Secretary Stimson sounded this resolute note also.

"Our men are already fighting and dying which will not end," he said, "until freedom and peace are made safe throughout the world."

Our Army is ready to engage the enemy in his lair—in Europe. Army Day was celebrated by America with this resolve firmly in mind, that we are ready now to strike at the enemy's throat and destroy him.

HELL-BENT



A Decision That Aids the Enemy

The 5 to 4 decision of the United States Supreme Court Monday which dragged a hypothetical "mutiny" situation out of the dim past and smeared the nation's valiant seamen was an outrageous act.

It was outrageous not only because it denies the seamen the fundamental right to strike, but because it deprives the seamen TODAY of a right which they themselves VOLUNTARILY have relinquished in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war. Thus, through the patriotic action of the seamen themselves, the exercise of the fundamental right to strike is NOT an issue today.

This reactionary decision hits a dastardly blow at the very thing labor and the people of this country are fighting this war for—constitutional rights and hard-won progressive legislation. It plays right into the hands of the appeasers, the enemies of the nation and Hitler himself.

The fact that the decision virtually split the Supreme Court in half, 5 to 4, graphically illustrates its nature—a backward, reactionary step that marches directly counter to the spirit of the times. By this high court edict, a yellow dog contract is in effect plastered to the backs of the valiant men who are daily risking their lives so that the freedom of mankind may not vanish under the thundering wheels of Hitler's panzer armies.

For long years in our country's history, the nation's seamen have struggled for rights which have come to be recognized as theirs. The seamen who man our ships have gradually fought their way up from what was virtual slavery. However, this decision threatens to turn back the clock to the period before the enactment of the LaFollette Act for the protection of the seamen.

The court ruled that a sit-down strike by seamen is a "mutiny," even when it takes place on a ship docked in port. There is a

grave danger that this decision may be seized upon by reactionary shipowners to deny seamen the right to strike in the post-war period. It is out of step with the times and the character of the war in which this nation is engaged.

American merchant seamen by waiving the right to strike for the duration of the war, have given a fine example of patriotism by this act. They are exhibiting a bravery, in carrying supplies to our allies, which has won the admiration of the people and of men high up in the nation's councils. "Keep 'Em Sailing" has been the splendid slogan under which they are manning our ships, in the midst of the greatest danger, and are exercising their union's influence to bring about a greater efficiency in the doing of this job. More than 800 seamen so far have died in carrying through their heroic tasks.

The Supreme Court decision threatens to nullify what for generations has been the law and custom in the major maritime countries. "Refusal of duty" in a port, that is, a strike, has long been distinguished from "mutiny" or the stopping of work on the high seas. In a port neither the safety of the ship nor of the passengers is endangered by the seamen's stoppage of work. The ship in that case is exactly in the same position as a strike-bound plant. While the seamen have voluntarily given up their right to strike during the war period, it is basically necessary that their constitutional right to strike should not be impaired.

This decision cannot go by without protest. The people will support the seamen in their demands for legislation and any other measures to protect and guarantee their constitutional rights.

The seamen bow to none in their contributions toward winning the war and in welding the unity of the nation for that task. They must have the undivided support of the people now that they are under reactionary fire.

How Estonia Fights: Guerrillas Give Nazis No Rest, Thousands Flock to Red Army

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 7.—Whole divisions of Estonian troops, commanded by Estonian officers are fighting with the Red Army, while in Estonia itself the people are mustering their forces for fresh guerrilla struggle.

This is revealed in an article written by the Estonian, Victor Fink, and published widely in the Soviet press.

Reporting on Estonian guerrilla activity, Fink wrote:

"The commanders were drawn up in double file at the edge of the woods. One by one they approached the table, read aloud the text of the military oath, signed their name and returned to their place."

"The regiments were drawn up in close formation. They were taking a military oath. Thousands repeated in a single breath, 'Ma Taisan,' the Estonian words for 'I vow.'"

MUSTER FORCES

"In the dense Russian forests, the sons of the Estonian people are mustering their forces for fresh struggle. Everyone of these fighters is fired with ardent love for their homeland and with burning hatred for its invaders."

"The Baltic peoples hate the German invaders—it is a long and deserved hatred. Why? The German barons can answer this question best."

"When the Estonian people joined the fraternal family of Soviet nations, it could breathe freely. But when Hitler attacked the Land of Soviets, the Estonians realized how great was the danger to them."

"The Estonian people regarded the war as a challenge to itself. The influx of volunteers began immediately. Not only workers and peasants were eager to defend Soviet Estonia, but physicians, journalists, writers and many students joined

the destroyed battalions and guerrilla detachments."

"One of these volunteers is Professor Rubel, an eminent scientist whose works have been translated into many languages. The Professor was never known to show any particular interest in public life but he could not remain in the study when his country was threatened with the return of the German oppressors."

"The professor became a scout and was caught by the Germans."

"They hanged him in a public park in Tartu."

"But the Estonians are not a people to be intimidated by brutal reprisals. The Germans encountered fierce resistance. When the mobilization was proclaimed, 'the people escaped from the occupied areas and took up arms. They fought fiercely and bravely.'"

"Senior political instructor Avait was wounded in both legs. Forty-three bullets riddled his rear. Two of them pierced his legs. This was on Aug. 6 and Avait kept on fighting the whole week. That is how the Estonians fight."

"The headquarters of one Estonian unit was set up at Station Duo when the German detachment was rapidly breaking through. There were hardly any defenses here but the position had to be held until reinforcements could be brought up."

Twenty men entered into unequal combat with the Germans. They held out for eight hours. Four of them survived when reinforcements arrived. These brave men were led by assistant political instructor Arnold Meri. He was wounded in the right arm, twice wounded in the leg, in the left shoulder, left side and lung."

"He was removed from the field heavily bleeding only when the Germans were repelled. That is how

the Estonians fight. Arnold Meri is only 21, a lad with an energetic youthful face. Today he wears the gold star of a Hero of the Soviet Union."

"The Estonians pledge to be devoted and brave fighters and they will remain true to their word. When New Estonian units were being formed, they were joined by men who had never served in the army."

"The Estonians from the most remote spots of the Soviet Union, even as far off as Bokhara, thronged to join the colors. There were numerous applications from women. No one wanted to be behind in this great struggle to win back the homeland."

Young Captain Pais is in charge of a battery which has already brought down 27 German planes. Captain Jacobson is 61, a veteran officer who had been on a retired list for seventeen years. But as soon as the Germans attacked, he joined up as a volunteer."

"Why did you join," someone asked him. His reply was laconic. "Because those Germans are frightful scoundrels."

"Battalion Commissar Tarnpla, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, spent eight and a half years in prison. Commissar Allik, member of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and Member of the Estonian government, spent fourteen years and three months in prison. Red Cross nurse Elfrida Morgesson spent fourteen and a half years in prison."

"There are many more of these intrepid men who are urged on by a desire to regain their homeland. And standing there listening to them read the solemn words of their military oath, one feels that they will win, that they are bound to win."

When the AEF Hit Australia: Seaman Tells About Trip

This the third of a series by Mike Quin on life aboard a U. S. troop transport. Dave Jenkins, a member of the crew of the big converted liner, is talking. He has told how some of the fellows brought their prejudices, racial and otherwise, aboard the ship, but lost them in the fo'c'sle of a ship in the service of Democracy at war against fascism. Dave Jenkins goes on with his story.

By Mike Quin

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 7.—"Nobody ever told us we were going to Australia," said Dave Jenkins. "We just kept sailing, sailing till we crossed the equator. Then we figured it out for ourselves."

"The spit and argue navigators in the focal kept changing their strings and lines on the map we had tacked up, and debating about when we'd arrive and where."

"The guessing fever spread to the troops and pretty soon the ship was a bee-hive of speculation. 'The weather was still clear and fine, with terrific sunrises and sunsets, and a big moon at night. The sea and the sky put on a wonderful show for those thousands of young guys who were getting their first look at the world outside their home towns.'"

"Real hot anticipation started eight or nine days before we saw land. From then on everybody was insisting we'd positively arrive the next day, and had all kinds of arguments to prove it."

"You'd think the crew members would be able to estimate it from experience. But the irregular course, due to war, threw them off."

"One day a few birds flew over and then the excitement really boiled. But we still had a long way to go."

CHANNEL FEVER

"A thing called channel fever sometimes gets you at a time like that. It hit a lot of us, crew and soldiers alike."

"You can't sleep, and your brain keeps working a mile a minute, remembering all kinds of things you'd completely forgot—whole pages from your life a long time ago reliving themselves in your brain."

"Part of it, I guess is because you've been confined aboard ship so long, away from the usual routine of life. Your brain has had so much time to think, it plows up everything in your head. Try as you will, you can't stop your brain from thinking. You realize all kinds of things and make all kinds of decisions that you forget all about the minute you touch shore."

"Channel fever is common with sailors. It was something new to the troops. This thing of being like the crew of Christopher Columbus, not knowing when we were going to get anywhere, made it all the worse."

"Then one morning, as calmly as you please, land stuck its head up over the horizon."

"What happened is what always happens on a troop transport. Everybody rushes for the deck and to the side off which the land is seen."

ANZACS GREET THEM

"The weight of four or five thousand men all rushing to one side like the ship over on its side till you think it's going right over."

"The same thing happens quite often at sea, if somebody falls overboard, or something unusual pops up. Once I was rolled right out of my bunk by one of these sudden lists."

"The officers began yelling through the loud speaker system for everybody to get away from the starboard side, and pretty soon we were all right again—that is, all except the dining room where a load of crockery had been smashed, and the galley where the cooks were up to their necks in pots and pans, yelling and cursing."

"Arriving in a big Australian port, you'd have thought we were there for a picnic—all the horse play and cheering and laughing."

"There were lots of Anzacs on the dock to greet us. Our fellows started pitching American coins to them for souvenirs and they threw Australian coins back—happennies, tuppences, thrupences, fupences, and the like."

"The way our fellows took to the Australian people and vice versa was a sight to see. They're a hearty people down there, good natured and a lot like us."

"First thing I noticed when I got ashore was that everybody looked and talked like Harry Bridges. I couldn't get over it."

AUSTRALIAN JITTERBUGS

"An hour or so after we arrived all our fellows were singing or whistling a popular Australian song: 'Bless 'em All. Here's how it goes: 'Bless 'em all; the long, the short, the tall. There'll be no promotion this side of the ocean, etc.'"

"The Australians are crazy about jitterbug, and you ought to have seen our fellows go to town at the dances. I bet by this time they've got all the rugs in Australia cut to ribbons."

"The Australian version of jitterbug music is not as slick as ours, and some of the fellows called it corny. But there was no hard feelings."

"A few of our guys began talking high wide and handsome about how victories would start right now immediately since the Americans had landed."

"The Australians took them down a peg or two by asking if they were refugees from Pearl Harbor. But it was all good natured horse play."

NO JIM CROW THERE

"There's absolutely no race discrimination in Australia, and the idea of any such foolishness evidently never entered their heads. Our Negro brothers were welcome everywhere, and it was a pleasure to see."

"Those Aussies are a tough, strong people and if the Japanese intend to do any visiting they better understand it will be a one way trip."

"Their beer is strong too, and they drink it warm, or at least without keeping it on ice, same as in England."

"I already told you about one of our guys getting married the first day and twenty the first week. Talk about international solidarity!"

"It was with the memory of a lot of fine friends that we pulled out of the dock for the return voyage—friends among the Australian people and among the troops we left there."

"There were lots of farewells on the last night, and toasts to our common cause. And our union men from the crew left this pledge with the Aussies and our own troops: We'll keep 'em sailing. The ships are the life-line of battlefront. And the ships are going to keep on coming."

"We didn't see any kangaroos."

Wait Till October!

Yanks Murder Dodgers, 15-4; Fitz Is Slugged

World Champions Roll Up Biggest Score of Year Against Dodgers for Second Straight; Keller Leads Attack With Four Hits

Something'll have to be done about this! For the second straight day, the New York Yankees rode roughshod over our Brooklyn Dodgers, this time handing the National League Champions the worst drubbing they have suffered in many a long day, when they slaughtered the Dodgers 15-4 yesterday down at Norfolk, Va., while a large crowd of sailors and defense workers viewed the proceedings.

Pat Freddy Fitzsimmons was the victim of a furious attack which netted the Yanks, who were paced by King Kong Keller with four hits, 13 hits and ten runs in the first four innings.

They continued to bang away off young Chet Kohn, and helped by five Dodgers errors, tallied five more times in the sixth before they got tired making the trip around the bases.

Meanwhile Brewer and Borowy were pitching splendid ball, holding the Dodgers in the clutches and stranding 11 of the Brooklynites on the base paths.

So that even the spring series at two-all... Today's game is at Baltimore then one at Wilmington and from there home to Ed-

beta field where we'll put them in their places. . . . We hope.

SCORES

At Norfolk, Va.
Brooklyn (N) 00 000 000-4 11 5
New York (A) 205 205 000-15 18 1
Fitzsimmons, Kohn (5) and Dapper; Brewer, Borowy (8) and Dickey, Robinson (8).

At Fort Pierce, Fla.
Baltimore (IL) 100 100 000-2 5 3
Buffalo (IL) 030 100 000-4 6 2
Miller, Waldo (6) and Becker; Garriety (6), Peacock (7); Gentry and Garbark.

At Durham, N. C.
Detroit (A) 000 000 000-0 6 0
St. Louis (N) 202 001 000-4 9 9
Trout, Rowe (5) and Parsons; E. White, Beasley (7) and Mancuso.

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SPORTS

DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1942

Sizing Up the Giants:

Ottmen Full of Question Marks, Hitting Better, Pitching Zero

Scorer Sees Giants in 6th Unless Trades Are Made

By Scorer

Among the minor mysteries of the spring season is the mystery of the New York Giants. Where, if anywhere, will they finish when September rolls around? Will Mel Ott, popular young manager, inspire his charges to new heights, even drive them into the first division? Or will they sink deeper into the morass of the second set?

It's anybody's guess. A columnist reported last week that Horace Stoneham, Giant president, had borrowed \$500,000 from the bank to use, as a MacPhail, on new players. It is a fact; that ruddy Horace has obtained \$75,000 from a certain cereal manufacturer for radio broadcast rights.

If the Giants get some players, and if Ott can bring the team up to a higher level of play, the Giants may nose out the Pirates for fourth otherwise, and on the present record, they will finish sixth.

The Giants have not been hit hard by the draft. Babe Young is in I-A, and may soon depart, but he is the only player who is liable to army service in the immediate future. And Babe has already lost his first base job to Johnny Mize. Mize, a slow starter each spring, a huge gaffer who can't get his hulk into motion easily, should prove a threat at the plate. However, John was never a flashy fielder, and with recurrent arm trouble, he may cost the Giants games on the defense.

Mickey Wittek will have an opportunity to play second at last. Wittek was never given a real chance by Terry. Ott favored Connie Ryan, but the Atlanta youngster has flopped. Wittek is a fair hitter and if he regains confidence, should field well enough.

Billy Jurges, still a major leaguer, may or may not have recovered from the beating he suffered in 1940. Billy is getting along in years, and cannot be expected to play the great game he once displayed. Billy Werber is also a possible casualty at third; his legs have troubled him since last season. If he is all right, he'll give Giant fans the best third basing they've seen in years.

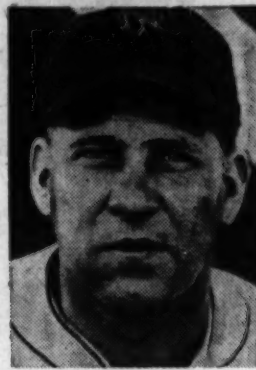
Replacements include Ryan and Dick Bartel, with Rowdy Dick a good utility man at any infield post.

The outfield looks like Marshall, Leiber and Ott. Of these, Marshall has indicated that he is a star in the making, a hard hitter, fine fielder and good runner. He should be a decided asset in the days to come. Leiber, however, is another If-Man. If he does not fall subject

They Must Come Thru



JOHNNY MIZE



HANK LIEBER

to spells of poor play, due also to a beaming in the past, he should bring power to the team. He is a fair fielder. As for Ott, he is playing quite as well as ever, despite his managerial duties.

The catching staff consists of no one but Hank Danning. Hank may play better ball for Ott than for Terry; on the other hand, Hank is past his peak and should be expected to slip a little. His replacement is Ray Berres, a woeful hitter who was not good enough for the

Braves, although he is a good receiver.

The pitching staff represents the real problem for Ott. He has no ace hurler. Talk now is that McGee will pitch next week. McGee has the ability—the question is, can he make good. His miserable failure last season was attributed to poor condition. Thus far he has hurled good ball, with one exception. Of the others, only Carl Hubbell looks reliable. Old Carl can pitch once a

lack of hurling will panic Ott; McGee May Star

week, and still pitch well. Schumacher has had a poor spring; he may round into form, but he also is on the down grade. Lohrman and Bowman are gone. Melton is getting worse all the time, and has been trounced roundly whenever he appeared this spring.

The rookies who have possibilities are Dave Kralo, a slim left-hander and Hugh East. These two boys will stick. Bury Rube Fischer is not a big leaguer. Harry Feldman may be kept for a time. Tom Sunkel has failed, although he seems to have the ability.

Summing up, the Giants have been strengthened at bat by the addition of Mize, Werber, Marshall and Leiber. In the field they are somewhat stronger at third base and in left field. Their catching staff can get by. But their pitching promises to be a serious handicap. It is doubtful if they can hit fourth place, unless Horace Stoneham obtains at least one, possibly two reliable first string hurlers.

!!! Hurls No-Hitter, Loses

VILLANOVA, Pa., April 7 (UP).—Hank Donohue hurled a no-hit game but lost it yesterday.

Donohue, Villanova College pitcher, held the Vermont University team hitless and retired the first man in the ninth inning. He injured his arm and Major McDonnell, former Brown Prep hurler, struck out the last two Vermonters.

Vermont's 2-1 victory was gained on wild throws and fielding errors. Villanova collected six hits.

Fite Staff:

SIMON-NOVA SIGNED FOR CAPITAL GO

Shans Fights Draw With Davis; Sailor Beats Chalky Wright

Abe Simon, the New York giant who recently was knocked out for the second time by heavyweight champion Joe Louis, has been matched for a 12-round bout with Lou Nova of California at Griffith Stadium, Washington, D. C., May 20.

Simon's manager, Jimmy Johnston, announced the match today after a telephone conference with promoter Mike Jacobs who is vacationing in Miami, Fla.

Jacobs originally intended to match Nova and Buddy Baer of California for the Washington show, but Baer will be unavailable because he is going into the Army.

SHANS LOOKS GOOD

Cleo Shans, good-looking Negro youngster from Los Angeles, put on another fine exhibition Monday night at St. Nick's Palace when he fought a blistering 10-round draw with Billy Davis.

The decision was loudly booed by the 2,000 fans who saw the fight who thought that Shans had the decision tucked away in his back pocket by his aggressive fighting and more telling blows. Shans resembled the great Henry Armstrong even more by his ever-punching, always moving style and had the tough Davis in trouble in the early rounds when he piled up a big lead on points.

WRIGHT BEATEN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7 (UP).—Coastguardsman Vern Bybee, a 3 to 1 underdog, fought off a late rally Monday night to win a unanimous decision over featherweight champion Chalky Wright of Los Angeles in a 10-round non-title bout.

Both fighters suffered cuts about the eyes. Bybee weighed 132, Wright 130.

THE LOW DOWN

NAT LOW

Warmerdam Best of Year in Track

The New York Track Writer's Association yesterday voted Cornelius Warmerdam, the Piedmont, Calif., High School teacher the "Outstanding Performer of the 1941 Indoor Track and Field Season."

Greg Rice, Notre Dame alumnus and record holder in the two and three mile distances, was runner-up to Warmerdam's 44 points with a total of 40. . . . Leslie MacMillan of NYU was in third, and the great Negro middle distance star, Johnny Borican was fourth.

We didn't participate in the poll but we couldn't disagree very much with the results above. . . . The four mentioned stars are tops in their respective fields, and we mean tops.

That Warmerdam, practically unknown two years ago, should walk off with first place is not surprising. . . . Rice, MacMillan and Borican are record breakers, but none did to the records what the slender handsome Warmerdam did.

When the Hollander soared over the bar in Boston last winter for 15 feet 7 1/2 inches he broke the previous mark by a FULL FOOT. And to prove that his sensational 15 footer was not sheer luck, the amazing jumpingjack did the trick three more times before the season was over.

In all the long history of the event, the man with the long bamboo pole had been unable to boost himself more than 14 feet 7 1/2 inches into the air.

Earle Meadows, the handsome California vaulter (he's a double for Joe Clark, editor of the Y.C.L.'s sprightly weekly magazine, THE REVIEW), set the previous record in the spring of last year when he hoisted himself 14 feet 7 1/2 inches over the bar.

Before that the bar was placed at an even 14 feet and stayed there for years.

That was the situation until Warmerdam came along. . . . And the rest is history. . . . Although his record has amazed those who have followed the sport for years, Warmerdam himself is confident that even that is not the ceiling for jumpers. . . . Several times he had the bar placed at an even 16 feet, but never could quite make that phenomenal height. . . . However, he thinks it will be done some day, and modestly says he may be the guy to do it.

Greg Rice, the little barrel-chested Pony Express is the greatest distance runner of this or any other day. In spite of the nostalgic signs of the vets who constantly murmur "bout 'ye olden days." Greg holds the 2, 2 1/2 and 3 mile records and has run all positions into the ground with the most tremendous finishing kick of any distance runner has ever possessed.

Of MacMillan, we have said our bit more than once this season. Leslie is a great miler, a great competitor, and a still greater kid. . . . He is entering the Army soon and will do his starring for Uncle Sam, and you can bet he'll do just as fine a job there as he has done on the cinders. . . .

Johnny Borican is one of the most talented athletes in the nation. Besides being the top middle distance runner in the nation he is also an accomplished portrait painter, and as one who has dabbled in oils we can say he is good.

Johnny did a hitherto unprecedented thing this winter when for the second consecutive year he took a "Double" in the K. of C. games, winning the 600 and the 1,000 yard events against top-notch fields which included such stars as Roy Cochrane, Al Diebolt, Jimmy Herbert and Campbell Kane.

Dodgers..Yanks

The shellacking the Yanks handed Fitzsimmons yesterday was a rare thing for Pat Freddy. . . . In four World Series meetings against the Bombers he always was superlative, but dogged by misfortune he was unable to hang a defeat upon them.

In the third game of the series last year with the count tied at one game apiece, Fitz stood the Yanks on their collective heads and was breezing along with a six-hit shut-out until the last man in the seventh inning, Marius Russo, teed off on a line drive that hit Freddy smack on the knee-cap and forced him out of the game. . . .

Hugh Casey went into game and the Yanks immediately went to town for two runs and the vital ball game. . . . There'll be another crack at those Yanks this fall, and this time Freddy will have his due.

Johnny Allen showed real speed and control in his six inning stint against the Yanks on Monday. . . . If Johnny keeps in trim he should be of help to the Dodgers once the hot days roll around.

Al Sherer, youthful southpaw, lacks only the physical apparatus needed to star in the big time. . . . Sherer has a wide assortment of stuff, including wonderful control but lacks a real fast ball and that hurls his chances of sticking with the club.

Don Padgett was among the crowd at Charlotte which sat in on the game Monday. . . . The ex-Card and Dodger has been ordered to report to the Great Lakes Naval Station next Tuesday and is enjoying a vacation before enlisting for the big job of slugging Hitler out of the world park. . . .

YANKS

Ed Levy who has the Yanks first-basing job indefinitely boosted his average to a rousing .367 in the spring training grind. . . . And if he keeps that up through the Dodger series he will be a cinch to start the season next week. . . .

The Yanks double play combination is starting in just where they left off last season. . . . Already they have pulled 37 twin-kills in 28 games.

Spud Chandler's fine seven inning shut-out job on the Dodgers Monday may earn the big boy the opening day assignment over perennial Red Ruffing. . . .

TRAINING NEWS

Cards Ready Except for Left Field and 3rd

DURHAM, N. C., April 7 (UP).—Manager Billy Southworth has decided on the lineup that will start the season for the St. Louis Cardinals except for two positions, left field and first base, he said today.

At left field, there are four contenders, Harry Walker, Ervin Dusak, Stan Musial and Coaker Triplett. Two will be kept and the others will be farmed out, he said. Johnny

When City College played Manhattan in basketball last March, junior Dick Murphy tallied 21 points for the Jaspers although City eked out a 38-35 win. Oddly enough, Murphy wanted to attend City College but when he went to try out for the basketball team, he couldn't find the Jaspers' gym and decided to switch to Manhattan.

Ahem!!

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Boudreau Still Hot

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 7 (UP).—Taking over the leadership of the Cleveland Indians has not hurt Lou Boudreau's ability to hit. And presumably aiding it is a few, though awkward stance, which has paid off with three home runs and several other solid hits in the past week.

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Mel Ott, his club lucky to finish 8th.